The New-York Times.

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THE TRUCE.

A Cordon of the Invaders Around Paris.

Egress and Ingress Solely by Their Permission.

Revictualing Under a Strict German Watch.

Coldness Between the Crown Prince and Von Moltke.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF GAMBETTA.

Interviews Between M. Favre and Count Bismarck.

Gen. Chanzy's Whereabouts Discovered at Last.

Bourbaki's Army Fugitives in Switzerland.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Communication Only by Permit from the German Authorities—Provisioning Under Their Supervision—Vexation of the German Soldiers at Their Exclusion from the Hard-Won Capital.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—A cordon has been drawn around Paris, and no person is allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities.

The revictualing of the city will proceed under German supervision. Confidence is expressed at the German head-quarters that peace has been secured. The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.

The Forts Occupied by the Germans Without Incident.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12½ P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles, just received and bearing date of today, says the occupation of the Paris forts by the German troops was unattended by any incident of general interest.

Moltke Dissatisfied with the Crown Prince's Conduct During the Sortie—Fruits of the Armistice—The Regency in the Background.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—A rumor is current that MOLTKE is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Crown Prince's army on the occasion of the sortie of the 19th. He thinks that ground was lost unnecessarily, and expressed his opinion openly. There is a growing coldness in consequence between the Crown Prince and the Commander-in-Chief.

The great question now seems to be what practical result will follow the armistice. It is predicted, on what is considered good grounds, that the Regency is BISMARCK's thirteenth trick by which he expects to win the game. In FAVRE and the Republicans he sees nothing but the seeds of future trouble with France.

THE ARMISTICE.

M. Favre's Telegram to Bordeaux—The Elections and Convocation of the Assembly—The Contribution Imposed by the Treaty of Surrender.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—A dispatch forwarded from Versailles on the 28th, by JULES FAVRE to the Government at Bordeaux, says the treaty was signed today. There is to be an armistice for twenty-one days. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on the 15th of February. The elections take place on the 8th of February. A member of the Paris Government leaves at once for Bordeaux.

LONDON, Jan. 30—2 P. M.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a dispatch from Versailles, which states that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is 53,000,000 francs.

Resign—Eugenie in a High Temper—Gambetta Signs the Armistice, But Won't Resign—Gambetta Reported to Have Killed Himself.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—GAMBETTA ratifies the capitulation, and will not resign.

The Empress EUGENIE, after a stormy interview with the Duke DE PERSIGNY, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to the dismemberment of France.

LATER.—GAMBETTA is reported to have committed suicide.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Favre and Bismarck at Versailles—Full Particulars of the Interviews—Excitement at Versailles—When the Negotiations Are Over Bismarck Whistles a Significant Air.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26, via LONDON, Jan. 30—Morning.—The negotiations between BISMARCK and FAVRE form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this most memorable war. The arrival of FAVRE was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house, accompanied by BISMARCK, in the Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor. After a few preliminary remarks, BISMARCK said: "Well, Monsieur FAVRE, what is the object of this visit?"

FAVRE, much affected, replied, "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that hope of relief from without seems to be lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give, without the loss of advantage or honor."

BISMARCK expressed his desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation, consistent with the safety, honor and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been from the first to the last the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers, since the commencement of this unhappy war forced upon them.

FAVRE first demanded terms already reported. BISMARCK replied: "It is not in my province to refuse or to accept the terms, but I must say the present proposals are such that I cannot myself approve them, and I feel confident my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

After this formal business, BISMARCK assumed the familiar and sociable air for which he is famous, and invited FAVRE to partake of refreshment, adding playfully, that from all reports, "you are not well supplied inside the city." FAVRE consented, and a good dinner was soon spread. After the entertainment FAVRE was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After FAVRE's return with the acceptance of the terms in substance demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed in Versailles. The Mayor went twice to the Police Head-quarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such act would render him liable to imprisonment. All communication between FAVRE and outsiders was strictly prevented.

A subsequent interview took place between BISMARCK and FAVRE. The former afterward waited on the King and the Council, when FAVRE's acceptance on the part of the Provisional Government was submitted. After BISMARCK left the Emperor, he walked into the office of his chief aid, Gen. LEHDORFF, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trumpeter sounds at boar-hunts when the beast is down and settled. After concluding, for a time he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present.

Next morning, the 25th, the terms drawn up over night between BISMARCK and FAVRE in detail were handed to the Emperor, who opened the papers, read, frowned, and observed, in a disturbed tone: "*Encore trop de bilieuse.*" There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when all is over.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Chanzy's Army at Laval and Other Towns—France to take the Field After the Armistice with 900,000 Men—Bourbaki's Army Dispersing.

BORDEAUX, Jan 30.—Gen. CHANZY's head-quarters are at Laval. The Fifteenth, Sixteen, Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth Corps are at Vierzon, Bourges and Nevers. Gen. BOURBAKI has the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Corps at Ronlands and Pontarlier. GARIBALDI is at Dijon with 30,000 men. Gen. FAIDHERBE has the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Corps at Arras, Douai and Cambrai. LAYSEL is in front of Havre with 30,000 men. The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men. The conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men. At the end of the armistice France will resume the war with 900,000 men.

LONDON, Jan. 30—9½ P. M.—It is reported from Basle that members of Gen. BOURBAKI's army are crossing the frontier, armed, at Pruntrut, in Switzerland, and Neremburg, in Baden.

Bourbaki's Army in Switzerland—His Attempted Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—An official dispatch to the Baden Ministry states that the Army of Gen. BOURBAKI has entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Pruntrut.

The reported attempt of BOURBAKI to commit suicide is confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Germans in the United States Rejoicing Over the Capitulation of Paris—Aid for the Suffering French People.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—The Germans of this city celebrated the capitulation of Paris to-night by a torchlight procession, with bands of music, transparencies, &c. Several buildings on the route were decorated with German flags and devices, and illuminated. Notwithstanding the mud and snow there was a large turn-out. After the procession, speeches were made at Concordia Hall.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 30.—The Germans fired a salute of thirty-five guns today in honor of the victory of Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The news of the fall of Paris has caused very little excitement here. The Germans are preparing for a grand celebration to-morrow.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The ladies of Boston and vicinity will hold a preliminary meeting on Wednesday evening, to organize the efforts for sending relief to the sufferers in France.

Shipment of Arms and Munitions from the Watervliet Arsenal.

From the Troy Press, Jan. 30.

Many of our readers who have noticed the gun-carriages, limbers, and other warlike articles that have been passing through our streets for the past three months have no doubt speculated as to their destination, &c. As to their ultimate destination, we cannot give information, but we learn that they are forwarded to Col. CRISPEN, United States Agent in New-York, who, probably, has disposed of them to some foreign belligerent Power. Something over $20,000,000 worth of property has been sent to New-York from the different arsenals in the country, and Watervliet Arsenal has contributed a large portion of it. The following is a correct list of the shipments made from West Troy during the past three months, as given by the *Democrat*:

100,000 rifle muskets and appendages	$1,000,000
26 batteries, complete	246,000
11,000 revolvers and appendages	110,000
4,000,000 small-arm cartridges	60,000
15,000 rounds fixed ammunition	45,000
1,000,000 percussion caps	3,000
20,000 pounds of powder	3,000
10,000 saddle blankets	30,000
1,400 curry-combs	1,200
5,000 nose bags	4,500
5,000 waist-belts and plates	5,750
5,000 pistol holsters	3,400
Miscellaneous stores valued at	10,000
Total	$1,518,850

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Turkey in the Conference—Control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—Prince Charles of Roumania—The German Council—Governor of the Philippines.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the London *Times* says the Porte insists that the London Conference shall restore to Turkey full control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and refuses to consent to any new international stipulation limiting the navigation of those straits.

A letter from Prince CHARLES of Roumania is published, hinting at his approaching resignation on account of the too great liberty allowed the people by the Constitution.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A decree has been issued which convokes the Federal Council of the Empire on the 20th of February. The German Parliament meets on the 9th of March.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—Gen. YSQUIERDO has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands.

The Alabama Claims—Opposition from Victims of Other Rebel Cruisers—Possible Basis on Which Great Britain Will Treat—The Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The dispatch sent you on Saturday on the subject of the *Alabama* claims is much discussed here today, both in diplomatic and political circles, and has had the effect to arouse those who hold claims for damages inflicted by vessels other than the *Alabama* into an active hostility to any treaty which does not provide for the settlement of all the claims. By some persons your correspondent's dispatch is regarded as affirming that the subject was brought before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by the Administration in an official way, and then discussed in a formal and deliberative way. Such was not the meaning intended. The matter was brought before the Foreign Relations Committee in an informal way by a Senator at the instance of the Administration, and not in an official manner. The matter was discussed, but only in an informal manner in order to get the opinions of members of the committee. The basis upon which Great Britain is prepared to make the treaty, and which members of the Committee on Foreign Relations regard as concessions on the part of the United States, is as follows:

First—Great Britain to admit her liability in the *Alabama* claims, and to pay all damages done by her.

Second—To submit to arbitration the cases of the *Shenandoah, Florida, Georgia* and other vessels.

Third—To enter into a treaty binding the two countries hereafter to prevent the sailing of vessels of war from their ports to be used against a friendly Power.

Fourth—To make and execute efficient municipal laws for this purpose.

These terms, it seems, are not satisfactory to some prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for several reasons, the principal one being that they provide only for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims proper, and that this would weaken very materially the other claims. One of the most prominent members of the Committee does not conceal his opposition to any settlement of this question until Great Britain stands ready to concede some of her Canadian territory in part payment for these claims. The prospect of concluding a treaty with Great Britain on the terms proposed are at best only fair, owing to the objections made by Eastern Senators and the uncertainty of its being ratified by the Senate.—*Evening Post.*

MEXICO.

The Political Campaign—The Tehuantepec Expedition—A Great General Opens a Drinking Saloon in the Capital—American Claims Paid.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18, via HAVANA, Jan. 30.—LERDO DE TEJADA has resigned. It is believed that M. ROMERO will succeed him. MANUEL PAYNO will assume the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The prospects of the re-election of President JUAREZ are flattering. The war in Guerrero is unfavorable to the Government. The Americans throughout the country complain of the oppression of the local authorities. The Tehuantepec Expedition is progressing favorably. The engineers report a sufficient quantity of water on the summit of the route for canalizing purposes. The celebrated Gen. AURELIANO RIVERA has opened a drinking-saloon in the capital. A *conducta* of $2,000,000 leaves the capital on the 20th. The Government has paid Minister NELSON the full amount demanded by the United States Government for arms stolen from them and sold to the authorities of Matamoras.

LATER.

LERDO DE TEJADA, after resigning his position in the Ministry, has again assumed the position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court.

CUBA.

A Suspicious Craft Off the Coast—No Spanish Men-of-War at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—A suspicious two-masted steamer appeared off Trinidad on the morning of the 28th. There are no Spanish war vessels now in port, and consequently the matter cannot be investigated.

THE HOLDEN IMPEACHMENT.

Formal Opening of the Trial—Another Postponement.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—The impeachment trial of Gov. HOLDEN was formally begun today, Chief-Justice PEARSON presiding. The counsel for both managers and the respondent were present. The managers requested that the eighth article of the impeachment be amended so as to substitute "of Neathery" for "of Barry." The defense objected, but the Chief Justice decided in favor of the managers, whereupon the defense asked until Thursday to amend their response in accordance with the change of the eighth article. Time was granted until Wednesday, and the Court adjourned until 12 M. on that day.

VAN EETEN'S PARTNER.

Arrest of Another of a Gang of Stupendous Swindlers—Sketch of Some of their Operations.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—The notorious forger and bank swindler, known at different times and in different places by the names of Charles Venpool, Charles Brockaway, Charles Seymour, William C. Waterman, John Pike, &c., was arrested last week in this city by Chief of Police BERGHMAN and Detective BISHOP. This morning he started for New-York, in custody of Detectives TILLY and KELSO, of that City, where he is wanted to answer for the commission of some of his peculiar crimes. This man was the partner of LEWIS M. VAN EETEN, who was arrested in New-Orleans a short time ago, and arrived in New-York in charge of Detective SIMPSON, who, according to report, had to exercise considerable strategy to evade the service of writs of habeas corpus while going north. This man and his associates have been engaged for several years in systematic swindling operations, and there are reasons to believe that they have defrauded more than fifty banks in different parts of the country out of sums ranging from $25,000 to $75,000. Their plan was to purchase United States certificates of deposit and bank checks, certified or not, then alter the numbers and amounts, and collect the money. The prisoner was known here as WM. C. WATERMAN, and was arrested for robbing the Bank of North America, in New-York, of $1,200.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Claim of Victoria C. Woodhull et al.—No Chance for Them Under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments—The Law of the Matter—The States Have Jurisdiction and Congress Has Nothing to Do with the Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, today made to the House the following report upon the memorial of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, asking the enactment of a law declaring that women have a right to vote under the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is regarded as disposing entirely of the constitutional questions which were lately raised by Miss WOODHULL and adopted by the other leaders in the woman suffrage movement. A minority report from the same Committee has been signed by Gen. BUTLER—who has accepted Miss STANTON's invitation, and is going to say "contraband" for women—and Mr. LOUGHRIDGE.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the memorial of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, having considered the same, make the following report: The memorialist asks the enactment of a law by Congress which shall secure to citizens of the United States in the several States the right to vote without regard to sex. Since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, there is no longer any reason to doubt that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, for that is the express declaration of the amendment. The clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," does not, in the opinion of the Committee, refer to privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States other than those privileges and immunities embraced in the original text of the Constitution, article 4, section 2. The Fourteenth Amendment, it is believed, did not add to the privileges or immunities before mentioned, but was deemed necessary for their enforcement, as an express limitation upon the powers of the States. It had been judicially determined that the first eight articles of amendment of the Constitution were not limitations on the power of the States, and it was apprehended that the same might be held of the provision of the second section, fourth article. To remedy this defect of the Constitution, the express limitations upon the States contained in the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, together with the grant of power in Congress to enforce them by legislation, were incorporated in the Constitution. The words "citizens of the United States," and "citizens of the States," as employed in the Fourteenth Amendment, did not change or modify the relations of citizens of the State and nation as they existed under the original Constitution. Attorney-General BATES gave the opinion that the Constitution uses the word "citizen" only to express the political quality of the individual in his relation to the nation, to declare that he is a member of the body politic, and bound to it by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one side and protection on the other. The phrase, "a citizen of the United States," without addition or qualification, means neither more nor less than a member of the nation.—[Opinion of Attorney-General BATES on Citizenship.] The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that, according to the express words and clear meaning of the second section, fourth article of the Constitution, no privileges are secured by it except those which belong to citizenship. (CONNER et al. vs. ELLIOTT, et al., 18 Howard, 593. In CORFIELD vs. CORYELL, 4 Washington Circuit Court Reports, 380, the Court say: "The inquiry is what are the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are in their nature fundamental, which belong, of right, to the citizens of all free Governments, and which have at all times been enjoyed by the citizens of the several States which compose the Union, from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What these fundamental principles are would perhaps be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may, however, be all comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety, subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole. The right of a citizen of one State to pass through or to reside in any other State, for the purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits, or otherwise, to claim the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the Courts of the State, to take, hold and dispose of property, either real or personal, and an exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by the other citizens of the State, may be mentioned as some of the particular privileges and immunities of citizens, which are clearly embraced by the general description of privileges deemed to be FUNDAMENTAL, to which may be added the elective franchise, as REGULATED AND ESTABLISHED by the laws or Constitution of the State in which it is to be exercised. * * But we cannot accede to the proposition which was insisted on by the counsel, that under this provision of the Constitution, section 2, article 4, the citizens of the several States are permitted to participate in all the rights which belong exclusively to the citizens of any other particular State." The learned Justice STORY declared that the intention of the clause "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," was to confer on the citizens of each State a general citizenship, and communicated all the privileges and immunities which a citizen of the same State would be entitled to under the same circumstances. (Story on the Constitution, volume 2, page 605.) In the case of The Bank of the United States vs. PRIMROSE, in the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. WEBSTER said: that this article in the Constitution—article 4, section 2—does not confer on the citizens of each State political rights in every other State, is admitted. A citizen of Pennsylvania cannot go into Virginia and vote at any election in that State, though when he has acquired a residence in Virginia, and is otherwise qualified as is required by the Constitution of Virginia, he becomes, without formal adoption as a citizen of Virginia a citizen of that State politically. (Webster's Works, vol. 6, pages 1 12.) It must be obvious that Mr. WEBSTER was of opinion that the privileges and immunities of citizens guaranteed to them in the several States did not include the privilege of the elective franchise, otherwise than as secured by the State Constitution, for after making the statement above quoted, that a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot go into Virginia and vote, Mr. WEBSTER adds: "But for the purposes of trade, commerce, buying and selling, it is evidently not in the power of any State to impose any hinderance or embarrassment upon citizens of other States, or to place them, going there, upon a different footing from her own citizens." The proposition is clear that no citizen of the United States can rightfully vote in any State of this Union who has not the qualifications required by the Constitution of the State in which the right is claimed to be exercised, except as to such conditions in the Constitution of such States as deny the right to vote to citizens resident therein, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution imposing these three limitations upon the power of the several States, was, by necessary implication, a declaration that the States had the power to regulate by a uniform rule the conditions upon which the elective franchise should be exercised by citizens of the United States resident therein. The limitations specified in the Fifteenth Amendment exclude the conclusion that a State of this Union, having a Government republican in form, may not prescribe conditions upon which alone citizens may vote other than those prohibited. It can hardly be said that a State law which excludes from voting women citizens, minor citizens and non-resident citizens of the United States on account of sex, minority or domicile, is a denial of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It may be further added that the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment by the provision that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, or executive and Judicial officers of the State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State;" implies that the several States may restrict the elective franchise as to other than male citizens. In disposing of this question, effect must be given, if possible, to every provision of the Constitution. Article 1, section 2 of the Constitution provides "that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." This provision has always been construed to vest in the several States the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, and therefore for members of Congress, and this interpretation is supported by section 4, article 1, of the Constitution, which provides that the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators. Now it is submitted, if it had been intended that Congress should prescribe the qualification of electors, that the grant would have read, "the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, and also prescribe the qualification of electors," &c. The power, on the contrary, is limited exclusively to the time, place, and manner, and does not extend to the qualification of the electors. This power to prescribe the qualification of electors in the several States has always been exercised, and is today, by the several States of the Union, and we apprehend, until the Constitution shall be changed, will continue to be so exercised, subject only to the express limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the several States, before noticed. We are of opinion, therefore, that it is not competent for the Congress of the United States to establish by law the right to vote without regard to sex in the several States of this Union without the consent of the people of such States, and against their Constitutions and laws, and that such legislation would be, in our judgment, a violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the rights reserved to the States respectively by the Constitution. It is undoubtedly the right of the people of the several States so to reform their constitutions and laws as to secure the equal exercise of the right of suffrage, at all elections held therein, under the Constitution of the United States, to all citizens, without regard to sex, and as public opinion creates constitutions and governments in the several States, it is not to be doubted that whenever, in any State, the people are of opinion that such a reform is advisable, it will be made. If, however, as is claimed in the memorial referred to, the right to vote is vested by the Constitution in the citizens of the United States, without regard to sex, that right can be established in the Courts without further legislation. The suggestion is made that Congress, by a mere declaratory act, shall say that the construction claimed in the memorial is the true construction of the Constitution, or, in other words, that by the Constitution of the United States the right to vote is vested in citizens of the United States, "without regard to sex," anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. In the opinion of the Committee, such declaratory act is not authorized by the Constitution nor within the legislative power of Congress. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, that the memorial be laid on the table, and that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

LOSS OF THE KENSINGTON.

Collision at Sea Between a Bark and a Steamer—The Steamer Sinks in Thirty Minutes—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers and Crew—Rescued After Fifteen Hours' Exposure in a Boat.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—The steamship *Kensington*, Capt. S. H. MATHEWS, left Savannah, Jan. 26, for Boston, with a full cargo, consisting of cotton, rice, lumber and hides. On Friday evening, the 27th, at 7½ o'clock, when sixty miles north north-east from Cape Hatteras, the *Kensington* was run into by the bark *Templar*, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, receiving the full force of the bark on the port side, just aft the midships. The steam-ship was cut down below the water-line, filled rapidly, and went down in about thirty minutes. The passengers and crew of the *Kensington*, and one seaman belonging to the bark, who jumped from the jibboom of the bark on board the steam-ship when the vessels came together, had barely time to get in the boats and clear the wreck before the vessel went down. The boats were steered in the direction of the bark where last seen, but nothing could be seen of it, and the supposition was that that vessel had gone down also. The boats were then headed west for the land, which was thought to be the North Carolina coast, distant about thirty miles. The wind at the time of starting was north, blowing a good breeze, and the sea not very rough. After being in the boats fifteen hours the steam-ship *Georgia* picked up the crew, all of whom were saved. After taking to the boats large quantities of spars, rigging, &c., were passed not belonging to the *Kensington*. The following is a list of the passengers and crew picked up by the *Georgia*:

Passengers—John Nolan, A. D. Robinson, J. B. Lewis, M. Reiley, Mrs. Reiley and child, Miss L. Stiles, W. Marshall, W. O'Brien, E. Winslow, A. L. Brown, W. R. Williams, J. C. Land, Charles Huffum, M. Ryan, Mrs. A. L. Brown and two children.

Crew—Capt. S. H. Mathews, S. Sampson, purser; Joseph Baker, first officer; A. S. Lewis, second officer; Thos. Kelly, Jas. Percey, Joseph Percey, Daniel Kennedy, Alex. Cavanagh, Edward Jackman, Robert G. Delano.

Steamer—Mark Thornton, engineer; Hugh McAfee, first assistant; H. C. Thornton, second assistant; Allen McKenzie, James Bay, John Edwards, oilers; Henry Kelly, James Kane, James Dalton, John Johnson, (Pat. Bryan, Owen Donohoe, firemen; Denis Dolan, Charles Beers, Thomas Leonard, coal-passers; George Jackson, steward; Peter Singer, cook; Louis Deularat, second cook; John Halliday, mess-man; Kate Anderson, stewardess.

The *Georgia* cruised about in the vicinity for some time, hoping to pick up the crew of the bark, but nothing of them was seen.

Another Account—Safety of the Templar's Company—The Vessel Towed to Fortress Monroe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—The steamer *Georgia* at this port, from New-York, brings the crew and passengers of the steamer *Kensington*, from Savannah, Ga., for Boston. The *Kensington* came in collision with the bark *Templar*, from Baltimore, for Rio de Janerio, sixty miles north north-east of Hatteras. The *Kensington* was sunk, and it was at first supposed that the bark went down, and that all but one of her crew were lost, but she has been towed into Hampton Roads. All the passengers and crew of the *Kensington* were picked up off Body Island, which they reached in three boats, and have arrived safely in the steamer *Georgia*.

THE INDIANS.

Message from the President on the Effort to Form a Government in the Indian Territory—Encouragement Recommended on this First Sign of a Wish for Fixed Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent to Congress today the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith an official copy of the proceedings of the council of Indian tribes, held at Okmulgee in December last, which resulted in the adoption of a delaration of rights and a constitution for their government, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon:

It would seem highly desirable that the civilized Indians of the country should be encouraged in establishing for themselves a form of Territorial government compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and with the previous custom toward communities lying outside of the State limits. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Interior, that it would not be advisable to receive the new Territory with the Constitution as it is now framed. So long as a Territorial form of government is preserved, Congress should hold the power of approving or disapproving of all legislative action of the Territory, and the Executive should, "with the advice and consent of the Senate," have the power to appoint the Governor and judicial officers, and possibly some others of the Territory.

This is the first indication of the Aborigines desiring to adopt our form of government, and it is highly desirable that they become self-sustaining, self-relying, Christianized and civilized. If successful in this their first attempt at Territorial government, we may hope for a gradual concentration of other Indians in the new Territory. I, therefore, recommend as close an adherence to their wishes as is consistent with safety. It might be well to limit the appointment of all Territorial officers appointed by the Executive to native citizens of the Territory. If any exception is made to this rule, I would recommend that it should be limited to the Judiciary. It is confidently hoped that the policy now being pursued toward the Indian will fit him for self-government, and make him desire to settle among people of his own race, where he can enjoy the full privilege of civil and enlightened government.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 30, 1871.

Depredations by the Apaches in Arizona—Settlers Murdered and Stock Run off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Advices from Tuscon and Prescott, Arizona, represent that the Apaches in great numbers are committing depredations, murdering the white settlers, and running off their stock.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Three Robbers Killed by a Farmer in Illinois—He Discovers that They Had Murdered His Wife and Daughter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The following are the particulars, as far as can be obtained, of the recent bloody tragedy perpetrated at Rock Grove, Winnebago County, Ill. A farmer, (name not given,) residing between Spring Grove and Rock Grove, recently sold his farm and received the money last Tuesday. On Wednesday night he left his home and went to Rock Run. Returning from there, and as he neared his home, he was confronted by a man who demanded his money. The farmer drew a revolver and shot the robber dead. Starting for his house, he encountered two other men, each of whom he dispatched with his revolver. On entering the house he found his wife and daughter weltering in their blood, the latter being dead and his wife badly wounded. When last heard from one of the dead men was recognized as the stranger who had recently attempted to purchase the farm from the farmer. This story seems to be improbable, but the details come from several different sources, and are nearly identical.

JAMES HAGGERTY.

His Funeral in Philadelphia Sunday—A Large Assembly—Scenes and Incidents.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 30.

Perhaps no funeral ever attracted so large a crowd as the funeral of the notorious JAMES HAGGERTY, which took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of the deceased's mother, corner of Twenty-third and Filbert streets. Long before the hour announced, the streets in the neighborhood were crowded, and it must be said that a larger number of burglars, thieves, cut-throats, gamblers, ruffians and blacklegs were never before seen together at one time or place.

The residence of HAGGERTY's mother is situated in a portion of the city that has borne a bad repute for years past, it being called the "Gut." This locality extends along the eastern bank of the Schuylkill from Locust to Race-street, and to Twenty-second-street. HAGGERTY's house, at the north-east corner of Twenty-third and Filbert streets, is about the centre of this locality, and either for this reason, or the fact that HAGGERTY was the boldest of the ruffians known as the "Schuylkill Rangers," his house was regarded as one of the head-quarters of the criminals of this city. It is a three-story, dilapidated, dingy-looking brick building, many of the window panes are broken, and from outside appearances one would imagine it to be the seat of poverty. On the first floor is a drinking-saloon, very dirty and neglected in appearance. Here "Jimmy" was bar-keeper, before entering life as a bounty-jumper. A small kitchen and dining-room, and a very small room used as a parlor, constitute the other apartments of this floor. The second story contains the private rooms of the family, and it is alleged that the rooms of the third story were used as the receptacle of stolen goods. HAGGERTY himself, however, never deposited his "earnings there," but left them with a brother-in-law, now serving a term in the Auburn Penitentiary. In the little parlor above-mentioned, the remains of HAGGERTY were laid out after having arrived from New-York on Saturday evening. An elegant coffin had been provided, and the body was dressed in a handsome shroud and fully exposed to the view of all who could get in. The lid of the coffin bore an inscription as to the name and age of the deceased. Among the "gentlemen" who took charge of the body and brought it to this city may be mentioned the following:

MIKE MURRAY, the keeper of a rum-shop in Houston-street, and JOSEPH HERRING, a former partner of HAGGERTY in the liquor business; a Mrs. MURPHY, sister to the deceased, and about fifty burglars and thieves from Gotham, accompanied HERRING, who was guardian of the remains. HAGGERTY's dearest friend and intimate "pal," CHARLES RICHARDSON, alias "Frenchy," was unable to be with his dead master, as he is now at the Tombs, awaiting trial for murdering a man named JOHN MCHUGH.

The streets around HAGGERTY's house yesterday afternoon presented a strange appearance. Dilapidated-looking hacks, to the number of 100, blocked up the middle of the streets and alleys; men, dressed in the long heavy fire overcoat and the peculiar cap of the ruffian, crowded the sidewalks; urgins, of all ages, and husky youths, were on the top of a huge pile of stones at the south-west corner, and women, some dressed in faded mourning goods, were anxious to obtain a view. The crowd increased rapidly, every Market-street car bringing a dozen or more of sinister-looking individuals.

The entrance to the house was guarded from 1 to 2 o'clock by no policemen, and the endeavors of the masses to obtain admittance to the little parlor, to view the body, baffled description. The neighboring saloons were crowded, and after half a dozen pickpockets and gamblers had imbibed sufficient of the ardent to excite them, they would, with horrible yells, attempt to break through the crowd and view once more their dead partner. This was not easy, however, and the result was that some pretty severe fighting occurred among the dense masses, resulting in a few broken heads, but the appearance of a strong posse of Police at about 2 o'clock restored comparative quiet. The Police then guarded the door and admitted only a portion of the anxious crowd. The funeral procession was to move at 3 o'clock, but for some reason the undertaker was not ready at that hour, perhaps because some notables were expected.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, a commotion was visible among the crowd on Filbert-street, and the unruly masses fell back, clearing a passage for "Squire" MCMULLIN, JOHN AHERN and ROBERT LISTER SMITH, who arrived, and without experiencing any difficulty whatever, passed in the house to take a parting look at JAMES HAGGERTY, well known to them. When these "gentlemen" entered, a general feeling of approbation seemed to pervade the masses. The Police at once became kind and obliging; the women would nod to their friends, and every now and then some one would remark, "Birds of a feather flock together, dead or alive," and "a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Opposite the house, on Filbert-street, is a very large vacant lot, on which the City Gas Trustees are now erecting another gasometer. The lot is deeply excavated and filled with snow. It being somewhat dangerous to approach the excavations, nobody but a couple of dozen of careless urchins—the rising Schuylkill Ranger generation—dared to descend on the lot. When once down, of course, they engaged in snow-balling, and noticing the effects of one ball fired at the crowd above, a general attack was made. Balls flew thick and fast, and lumps of ice occasionally intermingled. The crowd on Twenty-third-street became excited, and attempted to retreat; the horses of the hacks became frightened, and had it not been for the presence of mind of a few detectives, an awful calamity would have occurred.

About 3½ o'clock everything was ready for the funeral procession, and soon afterward the coffin was brought out of the house by six individuals, whose names we unfortunately could not obtain, but whose countenances indicated their relations to the deceased. The coffin was deposited in a very elegant hearse. The family of the deceased next appeared. His mother is a very matronly-like and respectable old lady, against whom aught has never been said or imputed. She was dressed in deep mourning, and cried bitterly. Her daughter, a Mrs. MURPHY, followed, and a host of other female relatives of the deceased.

The carriages then rolled by with considerable difficulty, and were soon followed by a very motley crowd of men and women. Everything being ready the procession moved down Filbert-street to Twenty-second, thence to Market, and up Market over to West Philadelphia and Hestonville, thence to Cathedral Cemetery, where the remains were interred. As the cortege was passing Market-street, an immense crowd had assembled, and the remarks made would be very singular if heard on any other occasion. The neighborhood was filled by people until dark, and the past deeds of HAGGERTY were the theme of conversation. Most of the roughs present regretted his early death, pronounced on him eulogies in a language unintelligible to any one not intimate with "slang."

Among those that accompanied the remains to the cemetery were the New-Yorkers, and as they were a class that respectable people would wish to be saved from, a number of policemen and detectives also went along. Perhaps some went for other reasons than the one stated.

It is safe to assert that from two to three thousand persons witnessed the funeral, of which the larger half belonged to the class which conferred such notoriety on the deceased. The man is gone, and we forbear remarks as to his career or that of his family and friends, but a very respectable citizen who witnessed the funeral cortege, being curious to know the extent of the criminal fraternity, remarked that few respectable persons could expect such a large gathering at their funerals. This is a sad reflection.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

Four Human Bodies Found Dead in Bed.

An Escape of Gas the Cause of the Calamity—Appearance of the Remains—An Allegation of Gross Negligence.

One of the most singular and heart-rending of recent calamities in this City was brought to light last evening in a second-story back room of the premises No. 1,587 Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, where four persons were found dead. The person first making the discovery was CHAS. MULLER, a baker, whose shop was on the first floor of the premises, and who, finding the family had not been astir during the day, about 5 o'clock went to look for them, opened the door, found JOHN LOUGHLIN, aged twenty-seven, his wife ANNE, aged thirty, their son BERNARD, aged four, and a young woman named SUSAN SANDS, all lying upon a bed and already cold. Without waiting to probe the tragedy, he hurried to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, to give notice of the discovery.

Capt. BYRNES immediately hastened to the scene, and upon entering the room, in which he instantly detected a strong odor of illuminating gas, he found the bodies upon the bed as the German had described, and all lying in natural positions, with an expression of repose upon the faces, as if they had quietly fallen asleep. Police Surgeon THOMAS was called, and upon examining the bodies he expressed the opinion that death had occurred some hours before the discovery, but had certainly occurred within forty-eight hours. Upon examining the premises Capt. BYRNES found that the gas had escaped from an open pipe, which had been cut off close to the ceiling, and it being evident that the persons had died from suffocation by gas, the inquiries of Capt. BYRNES soon discovered the gross negligence to which the catastrophe was due. It appeared that until Saturday last Mr. MULLER had used gas only on the first floor of the premises, but having rented the second-story front room to the Oriental Club, he on that day employed two plumbers, JOHN HALPINE and CHARLES COLVILLE, No. 175 East Eighty-sixth-street, to furnish that room with gas-fixtures ready for use, which they did, but it is supposed neglected to stop up the pipe in the rear room, to which no stop-cock was attached. It is supposed that when the gas was turned on to the second floor, Saturday evening, the family of LOUGHLIN in the back room were asleep, and they must have been suffocated in a few minutes. It is not clear, from the report made by the Police, whether Mr. LOUGHLIN told the plumbers that there was an open gas-pipe in the back room, so that it is not yet evident where the blame of the affair properly belongs. Capt. BYRNES has, however, taken every precaution to have the whole truth elicited, as he promptly notified Coroner SCHIRMER, who will hold an inquest this morning. Capt. BYRNES detained the following persons as witnesses: John Halpine, Chas. Colville, Charles Muller, Margaret Muller, Charles Wilson, William Brom, S. S. Pierce, and E. Berge, who are all held at the Station-house to await examination.

Our reporter visited the scene last evening. A policeman was stationed down-stairs to keep away the crowd, and the Captain stated, while going upstairs, that Coroner SCHIRMER had visited the spot and would hold an inquest to-morrow. A horrible stench greeted the nostrils, and produced a choking sensation in the throat. At the door of the room was stationed another policeman, and the scene was illuminated by the flickering rays of a candle that threw upon the scene a sombre light full of shadows. The Captain and the policeman with the lighted candle in his hand advanced into the room, and the horror of the spectacle that met the eyes baffles description. The four victims lay in bed together. The man, face up, next to the wall; his wife, alongside of him, lying on her back, and between them the little boy half dressed. The father and mother had their clothes on. The young woman, SUSAN SANDS, also dressed, lay upon her side on the front edge of the bed. The whole family looked as though they had lain down for a sleep with their clothes on, and there were no signs of putrefaction except in the face of the younger woman, who was beginning to turn blue about the mouth.

The appearance of the furniture in the room denoted the poverty of the inmates. Our reporter was informed by several persons that these unfortunate people were addicted to hard drinking, and if the statement is true, and it seems probable, from the fact of their not having made their escape, it would seem that they were overcome in a drunken stupor, the poor child being asleep with them. A gentleman belonging to the St. Vincent De Paul Benevolent Society of the Roman Catholic Church in Eighty-fourth-street, Yorkville, states that the family were for some time under their care, but that they had discovered that bags of flour given to them were sold to buy rum with. This testimony points to the extreme probability that the arch-enemy alcohol prepared the unfortunate creatures for the approach of the terrible death by gas-suffocation. Mrs. MOLLER, the wife of the baker down-stairs, informed our reporter that the man was a laborer in the Central Park, and the woman took in washing. "They were strange people, Sir," said she. "They were very poor; I never heard them cooking anything. Sometimes the woman would come in to buy a loaf of bread. They were very quiet," she went on to say. "I never heard any noise from them, except now and then I would hear the man speak kind of cross in the room."

While looking on at the scene of death, a man came in, who told the policeman that he was a relative of the deceased. Looking at the dead form of the little child, a tear trickled down his cheek. "Poor BERNY," he murmured. "Poor BERNY, poor creatures," was echoed in the hearts of all in the room.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 30, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.21	46	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.29	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.22	30	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.99	37	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.22	53	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.61	18	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.75	41	....	Calm.	H. Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	29.96	43	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.95	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.83	35	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	29.91	9	....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.12	73	E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	38	N.	V. gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.14	60	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.98	32	N. W.	V. gentle.	Snow.
New-Orleans	29.93	65	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.22	39	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.91	19	N. W.	V. gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.87	30	S.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Philadelphia	30.26	38	S. W.	V. gentle.	L. Rain.
Pittsburg	30.05	37	....	Calm.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.24	32	S. E.	Just per'le.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	33	....	Calm.	Fair.
Savannah	30.23	54	N. E.	V. gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.70	47	W.	V. gentle.	L. Rain.
St. Paul	30.60	10	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O	29.89	37	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.20	34	S. W.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.21	44	....	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.28	39	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washingt'n	23.03	11	S. W	Very brisk.	Clear.
New-London	29.99	32	....	Calm.	L. Rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Threatened Strike of Erie Railway Laborers in Jersey City—Alleged Suffering Caused by the Company's Neglect—No Pay Since November.

The workmen employed by the Erie Railway Company in Jersey City are clamorous in their denunciations of their employers, who, they allege, have not paid them a cent since last November. The consequent privation entailed on some, and serious inconvenience on all, have made the unfortunate men desperate, and a strike is threatened unless the wages claimed to be due are promptly paid. No satisfactory reason, it is said, has been assigned for their non-payment, nor is there any fixed time to be paid, as on other roads. It is stated that several of the employes are lying sick, without a dollar to provide even the common necessaries of life for their wives and families, while all have been provoked to such indignation that they say beggary would be preferable to toiling for nothing but abuse for a rich corporation.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

MEMORIALS.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. FENTON of New-York, CONKLING of New-York, and SUMNER of Massachusetts, from the Kings County Homeopathic and other medical societies, in reference to the establishment of a homeopathic national university at Washington. Congress to make the establishment of one or more professorships of homeopathy a prerequisite to a charter for the same; and by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen, asking that the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad Company be required to raise their bridge over the Ohio.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill, extending the benefits of the Soldiers' National Asylums to the soldiers of 1812 and the Mexican wars. Also, adversely, the bill relative to the sale of the arsenal at Pittsburg. Upon Mr. WILSON'S motion the latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill to authorize the removal of the Custom-house from St. Marks to Cedar Keys, Fla. Passed.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, from the Committee on Territories, reported back with amendments, the bill to provide State Governments in New-Mexico and in Colorado.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill for the relief of purchasers of real estate at Harper's Ferry. Also, adversely to the House joint resolution in regard to charges of desertion in cases of soldiers honorably discharged.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGES.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, of Michigan, the Senate took up the bill to authorize the President to accept the resignation of any Judge of a Court of the United States, and upon the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to take up the Georgia question, remarking that the questions involved were those of law and fact, and that if a general discussion on the reconstruction question was avoided, the subject could be disposed of this afternoon. Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion prevailed.

The resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee declaring Mr. HILL entitled to a seat was then read, and Mr. TRUMBULL, in support of the validity of the election, proceeded to detail the circumstances under which it took place. The whole difficulty, he said, was as to the composition of the Legislature, arising from the expulsion, in 1868, of seven colored members; the substitution for them of the minority candidates; the ineligibility of others under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the subsequent exclusion by a military board of seventeen members—three for disqualification and fourteen for refusing to appear for examination, making twenty-four in all. The presence of a constitutional quorum in each House, and their proper organization, established a *prima facie* case in favor of Mr. HILL'S claim, the allegation of the ineligibility of certain members being immaterial to the result. Mr. MILLER had also received sufficient votes to insure his election, even after throwing out all the members alleged to have been ineligible.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, in advocacy of the minority report declaring Messrs. FARROW and WHITELEY to have been elected Senators from that State, argued that by the failure of Georgia to comply with the Reconstruction acts, she was not entitled to representation at the time of the election of Messrs. HILL and MILLER. He held that the election was by a body having no legal existence, and proceeded to show that the act of Congress of July, 1870, admitting the State to representation, related back to the Legislature of that year by which Messrs. FARROW and WHITELEY were elected.

Mr. STEWART then moved as a substitute for the majority resolution that of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring HENRY P. FARROW and RICHARD H. WHITELEY entitled to seats in the Senate.

Mr. STEWART'S motion was rejected. Yeas 18, nays 36.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Brownlow, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, McDonald, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Stearns, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—36.

The question recurring upon the resolution declaring Mr. HILL entitled to a seat, Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, the Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment adding the name of Mr. MILLER as a Senator elect from Georgia. He temporarily withdrew it at the request of Mr. TRUMBULL to permit a direct vote upon the resolution.

Mr. STEWART moved to substitute the name of HENRY P. FARROW for Mr. HILL'S.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, argued that the Georgia State Government was provisional, subject to the authority of Congress, and that its validity was secured in its subsequent recognition by Congress. He held that the election of Mr. HILL, in 1868, was legal and proper.

Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the subject, advocated the claims of Mr. FARROW and Mr. WHITELEY.

Mr. STEWART reiterated his views at length upon the point that the Legislature of 1868 was incapable of electing Senators, because of a noncompliance with the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Reconstruction acts. He went on to maintain that in the opinion of Congress, as shown by subsequent legislation, that the Legislature had no legal organization and could not even elect a clerk.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, replied at length to Mr. STEWART, and explained the reasons governing the action of the majority.

At 5 o'clock, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented a petition of manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, snuff, &c., of New-York, against an additional tax on sales.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented a petition of 200 business men and firms of Cincinnati relative to the tobacco trade; also, a resolution of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen protesting against the Newport bridge, and asking that it be so modified as to conform to the recommendations of the Government engineers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—Declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government, intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof be punished by fine and imprisonment. Also, providing that all employes or officers of the Government who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors, or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years.

By Mr. FERRIS, of New-York—To extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—To extend to the officers of the military and naval service the benefit of the act for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—To provide a mode of paying pensions.

By Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio—Requesting information from the President as to the employment of military officers in civil duties at the White House.

By Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—Prohibiting and annulling all contracts made with any officer of departments for services rendered in connection with any claim or demand against the Government, either while the person is in office or for five years thereafter.

By Mr. PROSSER, of Tennessee—For the appointment of a river inspector for the Western rivers.

By Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee—To extend the time for the redemption of lands sold at Memphis, Tenn., at United States tax sales.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—Authorizing banking associations whose circulation is limited under act of July 12, 1870, in States in which all the additional circulation has not been taken, to apply for and receive circulation in excess of the $500,000 by that act.

By Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa—To regulate commerce among the several States. This bill provides for a general law under which, upon certain terms and conditions, companies may be incorporated and authorized to build and operate railroads, canals or other highways running through two or more States, or through the territory of the United States, or to establish and carry on the business of an express company or other common carrier between points in different States or Territories. The object being to multiply lines of communication from the West to the East, to break down the monopoly in the carrying trade, and to cheapen transportation by creating and protecting competing lines.

By Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin—Granting land for a railroad from Berlin, Wis., to Bayfield, Wis., with a branch.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $150,000 for the prosecution of the work on the St. Mary's Falls Canal and St. Mary's River, Michigan. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the act of July 25, 1868, making a grant of lands to Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution authorizing the claims of persons against the Government, in connection with the building of vessels of war, to be referred to the Court of Claims. Agreed to by 131 yeas to 52 nays.

Mr. LAWLIN, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that assistant marshals who did the field work for the ninth census, and whose pay did not amount to $4 a day, get their pay increased to that amount. Agreed to.

WASTING THE MORNING HOUR.

Most of the morning hour was consumed in the reading of bills introduced, the opponents of the Air-Line Railroad bill having exercised their parliamentary right to demand their reading so as to prevent action on that bill in the morning hour. As soon as the call of States was concluded, dilatory motions to adjourn were made and the yeas and nays called upon them. In this way the whole of the morning hour was consumed.

CLAIM OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution repealing the joint resolution of July 15, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adjust the accounts of GEORGE CHORPENNING. He proceeded to give a history of the transaction. The resolution proposed to be repealed had been introduced in the House on the last day of last session, and had been passed under a suspension of the rules, without any statement of the facts, and had been sent to the Senate and there passed the same day, with an amendment in which the House concurred. The claim was based upon a joint resolution passed in 1857, and originated in two contracts for carrying the mail. There had been allowed to CHORPENNING under the joint resolution of 1857, the sum of $283,817 extra allowance over his contract price of $160,000, and under the joint resolution of July 15 last, there had been allowed him $237,017 more, making an extra allowance on his contract of $470,635. The services for which this extra allowance had been made had all been provided for in the contract itself. Mr. CHORPENNING had taken his contract to carry the mail from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, being a part of the line from Independence, Mo., westward to the Pacific coast. Having carried it for two years on that line, he applied to the Post-office Department, stating that during the Winter season the route was so difficult that it was next to impossible for him to carry it on that route, and asking the privilege of carrying it during the Winter season, instead of on his own line by Carson Valley, down to the coast at San Pedro, and up the coast where there was a line of steamers to San Francisco, and up the Sacramento River by another line of mail steamers to Sacramento. The Department had given him permission to do that at his own request. It was a hard contract, as many other contracts at the same time were. Congress had relieved other contractors by allowing them specified amounts, but Mr. CHORPENNING had devised a bill worded so as to require the Department to adjust his claim on the basis of the papers on file in the House of Representatives. Mr. CHORPENNING'S lawyer had arranged and secured those papers so as not to allow his application for permission to change the route to appear. At that time, an allowance of $79,000 was made by Postmaster-General BROWN. Applications to reopen the case were made by CHORPENNING at different times afterward, under the joint resolution of last July. Postmaster-General CRESWELL allowed CHORPENNING additional compensation up the coast to San Francisco; from San Francisco to Sacramento; and from Sacramento to Carson City, at the rate of $30,000 a year. Postmaster-General CRESWELL had then, at the end of fifteen years, reviewed the evidence in which Postmaster-General BROWN had given extra compensation for extra weight of mails, notwithstanding that CHORPENNING had agreed in his contract to carry the mail whatever might be its weight, and allowed $235,000 additional on that. One item of $60,000 had been allowed on the simple letter of a postmaster to CHORPENNING, and why? Because the joint resolution required him to act upon the affidavits and proof on the files of the House of Representatives, and even the same papers in the pocket of a member of Congress, were treated as being constructively on the files of the House. Another item of $190,000 had been allowed on a single affidavit of one of CHORPENNING'S employes, without any opportunity to weigh the value of that testimony, or to look further or inquire into those proofs. Under the resolution of July 15, the sum of $443,000 had been allowed, of which sum $265,000 was allowed for profits that might have accrued from the contract for two years and twenty-five days that it had to run. In conclusion he said he did not make any charge against the officer, nor any member of Congress. He had merely undertaken to show the consequences of precipitate action by Congress. He did so for the double purpose, not only of recovering $443,000 from a man whom the officials of the Post-office Department declared to be entitled to not one red cent whatever, but also to make to himself as much as to any other member of the House, the lesson which it should teach them to stop two things; first, to stop imposing on the Executive Department of the Government the adjusting of claims without permitting them the opportunity of examining witnesses; and second, to stop the putting through of claims in the manner in which they are put through without the House itself knowing what it was doing.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said that while agreeing generally with the statement of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he believed that the Postmaster-General is not actually censurable for what he had done, had acted with great negligence in the matter. He knew the claim to be a fraud. He knew the papers on the files of the House did not tell the whole truth, and it was his duty to report the facts back to Congress, which was in session for nearly three weeks before he made his awards. The man who was the managing counsel for CHORPENNING, Mr. HALL, had been the first Assistant Postmaster-General and the law partner and associate of Mr. CRESWELL, and it was on that account that he (Mr. BECK) had introduced a bill today prohibiting any employe in any of the Departments of the Government from practicing law in any such Department within five years after his retiring from it.

Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, stated his connection with the case as a member of the Post-office Committee. The papers had been referred to him, and he had called on the Postmaster-General and ascertained that there were unsettled claims and probably some money due. On the statement furnished a report was drawn up, but so late that there was no time to submit it to the Committee. But at his (HILL'S) request an agreement was signed that he might report on the facts to the House, leaving the Postmaster-General to investigate the matter and do justice to all parties. Shortly after that he went home without making the report and there dismissed the case. The joint resolution was introduced by Mr. CESSNA, another member of the Committee, who also drew up the report. He (HILL) had never supposed that there was any considerable sum due but only a small balance. He hoped that the resolution would prevail, so that a more thorough investigation might be made.

The joint resolution was passed.

WELCOME TO THE FENIAN EXILES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby, John O'Leary, Thomas F. Burke, Charles Underwood O'Connell and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the capital, also the country, and a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the President of the United States.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules, and said the resolution was copied from the Kossuth resolution.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed—yeas 172, nays 21.

The following are the negative votes: Messrs. Ambler, Bailey, Benjamin of Missouri, Blair of Michigan, Churchill, Dixon of North Carolina, Dixon of Rhode Island, Ferriss, Hale, Hawkins, Hoar, Jenckes, Kelsey of New-York, Knapp, Lafin, Peters, Pomeroy, Taffe, Tanner, Wheeler, Willard—21.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the memorial of VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, asking that a declaratory law be passed by Congress; that under the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment women are entitled to vote. The report argues against the claim, and to the effect that if it is well founded the matter is within the jurisdiction of the Courts, and it recommends that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, that the memorial be laid on the table, and the Committee discharged from its further consideration.

The report was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. ARNELL, of Tennessee, the Committee on Education and Labor in the matter of the Freedmen's Bureau investigation, was made the special order for Tuesday, Feb. 14.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the sale of the Menomonee Indian lands, made a report which was agreed to.

A DAY FOR TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, moved that the business of the Committee on Territories be made the special order for next Saturday.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected, unless there was an agreement that no bill should be acted upon to enable any of the Territories to come in as States.

Mr. CULLOM declined to make that condition, although the Committee had not yet authorized any such bill to be reported, and he moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 128, nays 60—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. CAVANAGH, of Montana, Saturday next was assigned for Territorial business, except bills for the admission of new States.

GEN. SHERMAN A REGENT.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute was passed.

The House then, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

Alleged False Imprisonment.

The Kerrigan contempt case, of Hoboken, came up anew yesterday in the Hudson County Courts, PETER KERRIGAN sues Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. Two years ago KERRIGAN was arraigned before the Recorder for neglecting to clear the snow off his sidewalk, for which he was fined. This incensed KERRIGAN, and he insulted the Recorder, who committed him to the County Jail for contempt of Court.

Mr. KERRIGAN was brought before Judge BEDLE, on a writ of habeas corpus, who declined rendering a decision, as a precedent was involved of an important character. The case was subsequently argued before the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, when it was decided that Recorder POPE had exceeded his authority. KERRIGAN afterward commenced proceedings against POPE for damages of $10,000, for false imprisonment. The case was called yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiff, thinking he had lost or mislaid the original papers, feared he could not proceed, but they were found in the possession of the Recorder. The case attracts a good deal of attention in Hudson County.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Grievances of Brooklyn's Tax-Payers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing the NEW-YORK TIMES to have a larger circulation in the City of Brooklyn than our local papers, and being also almost the only paper in these two cities free from the contaminating influence of the Rings, and as the Brooklyn papers refuse to let us ventilate our grievances through their columns, unless we write in the interest of the Water Board, we think we have the right to ask you to look to our interests, as you have taken up the championship of Right against Might.

On Monday last a committee called on the President of the Common Council of this city, requesting him to present a petition, mostly signed by widows and orphans, asking relief from an unjust and illegal assessment for repaving Atlantic-street with Nicolson pavement, amounting to $28 34 per foot, or $566 68 per lot. This person refused to present it, and stated he should go against it. The next one, Alderman DUNN, then agreed to present it; but before the session of the Board he stated that he consulted with the rest of the Aldermen and the Corporation Counsel, and they decided not to present it; so he returned it to the petitioners. The reasons therefor are explained by the following resolution, passed unanimously at the same time:

Whereas, Certain property-owners on the line of certain streets and avenues where improvements have been made, have organized for the purpose of resisting the payment of such improvements.

Resolved, That the Law Committee inquire into the necessity of hiring such other legal advice as may be deemed necessary to the defense of the city.

That is, the unjust, unconstitutional and illegal acts of the Water and Sewerage Board, who have in one year paved twelve miles of streets in this city with patented pavements, and in some cases three days after the street was newly graded and paved, repaved it with a tar poultice at $250 per lot. On Atlantic-avenue 382 owners presented petitions for stone pavement, and twelve for wood, and the wood pavement was put down. The extraordinary reasons for putting down and charging the lot owners for what they do not want, can be found in the act of April 2, 1869, which provides that on the completion of any local improvement, the assessors shall assess the expense thereof, as may be fixed by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners, including a reasonable allowance for interest, inspectors', and surveyors' fees, for fees for city officers, and three per cent. collection fees, and in addition thereto they are empowered to appoint such and so many superintendents, subordinate officers and employes as may be necessary.

Is there a city official of any kind under this act that is not entitled to his share of the public plunder of the streets of this city which can be paved with any material, at any time, or at any cost, and as often as they please, and then become a lien on the property, holding priority over all incumbrances.

EX-ALDERMAN.

A Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the residents upon Madison-avenue by what authority the Madison-avenue Stage Company are permitted to run a snow-scraper on either side of the avenue, throwing the snow into the middle of the street and upon the sidewalk, for the convenience of their stages. It is now the most dangerous thoroughfare in the City. Carriages cannot stop before residences without running great risk of being crushed by these lumbering machines—fossils of the olden time—called omnibuses. If the Company would remove the snow after piling it up we would not complain, but, left as it is, this important thoroughfare is sacrificed to the convenience of the Madison-avenue line of stages. Is there no remedy?

A RESIDENT.

Steinway Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to add my experience to that of the other two gentlemen who have complained of the janitor of Steinway Hall. Some time ago I conducted a concert in that Hall given for a well-known charity in this City. I told this fellow that my services were given gratuitously and that he could make no money out of the concern with my consent. This made him angry and his conduct was such that I was forced to complain of him to the gentleman in charge. This gentleman told me that he had many such complaints, and promised to write to Mr. STEINWAY, who was then in Europe. I never heard any more on the subject. Yours truly,

G. S. M. W.

The Poor Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not be generally known that the City for many years past has donated to each needy blind person the sum of $50 each yearly. This amount, small as it is, is the only donation of which we have received the direct, and full benefit. We have learned to expect and depend on it to make up some of the deficiencies incident to our condition, in paying our rent, board, &c. The donation of $25,000 was made by the last Legislature as usual, and we were given every reason to believe we would receive the same amount this year. Application was made according to notice at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. We received from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than any year previous. Last year only $12,400, out of the $25,000 appropriated, was necessary to pay the applicants their $50 each. From what information we have we do not believe there has been 112 additional applicants to make up the deficiency, and if such be not the case it is probable that the blind have been taxed to help liquidate the deficiency of $2,000,000, said to exist, and of which the City officials can give no account. We would be obliged to Messrs. ALEXANDER FREAR & Co. for any light on the subject.

By publishing the above you will oblige your obedient servant,

PETER SPRAGG,
No. 486 Ninth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

At Last.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Act for the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition in the State of New-York, for the suppression of heresy and other purposes," just introduced at Albany by Senator MICHAEL NORTON, is as diabolical and mischievous in its intention as it would be absurd and ridiculous in its practical operation. Whatever its fate may be at this session, it is of inestimable value as a declaration of the long-cherished purposes of that very large portion of our citizens who are permitted every privilege of citizenship without molestation, and pay for it by praying night and day against the fundamental institutions of the country, to wit: free speech, free Press, free knowledge, and by openly avowing their temporal and spiritual allegiance to a foreign potentate styled Pope of Rome, and their determination to avail themselves of their privileges here to overturn our institutions and convert them to his use and subject them to his power.

Fortunately for those who intend to practice religious liberty, and preach Christ as they understand His nature and mission, despite the opposition of the Roman Democratic Party, Senator MICHAEL NORTON, and those who have used him in this matter, have inherited the spirit of IGNATIUS LOYOLA without his genius. The eminent counsel who drew the act now proposed must have permitted his zeal for the Holy Church to obscure his knowledge of the State Constitution, and should this act become a law he would soon be compelled to admit that he and his spiritual advisers have begun their work at the wrong end. But if the Constitution did not contain the antidote for such hellish poison as NORTON'S act, and the act did become a law, what pleasant and amusing consequences might there not flow from it. Leaving it abler and more influential pens the task of attacking the act, and the spirit which dictates it, in a more serious mood, let me suggest some of the possible results of such a law upon society.

First—It would prevent evangelical religious instruction of the most elementary nature in every charitable institution in the land, public or private, except for such children as could be affirmatively proved to be of Protestant parentage.

Second—It would force into each and every of these institutions instruction in the Roman Catholic religion, (this is the primary intent indeed of the act, *i. e.*, to place all public institutions of charity in the hands of the Roman Catholics.)

Third—It would prevent every individual who had a Roman Catholic servant under age, (not a Catholic,) from having prayers, family devotions, reading of the Bible or of sermons, and in short, a blessing on the food in his own house.

Fourth—It would [illegible] Sunday-school in New-York, and render the [illegible] and of the English Bible a [illegible] offense.

Fifth—It would render (or [illegible] tended to render) religion hereditary, with the qualification, viz., that when Roman Catholics were brought up under false attempting to convert Protestants, they would allege that Protestantism was not a religious belief; and in the First Judicial District there are but two Judges out of all the Courts who would not decide in favor of that allegation. This would leave religion compulsorily hereditary, and the Roman Catholic the only religion recognized by the law.

Let us thank God that the mask is pulled off, and the gage of battle thrown down.

The conflict between free and slave labor is not half so irrepressible as that between Church authority and liberty of conscience. Few who listened to Mr. SEWARD at Auburn, believed the first conflict to be so near at hand as it really was. No sane man who reads Senator NORTON'S bill can doubt, that the second one is far distant.

VIATOR.

Factory Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today you have an excellent letter on "Factory Children," closing with the pertinent inquiry, "When will New-York correct, by similarly humane and stringent legislation, equal evils among us!"

Allow me to make answer to this question, at least partially, by saying New-York will never correct such evils till her citizens learn to elect to office men of respectability, intelligence and worth, instead of men selected from the adventurers who abound in the City—men who will study the interests of the City and its citizens as a body, instead of studying how much they can steal from the public treasury.

Till our citizens correct some of the above great evils, our rulers will never correct the others. Yours,

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1871.

A Gentle Hint to Fathers of Families.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would not the prevailing dislike of young men to marry be considerably lessened by the introduction of the practice of giving the bride a portion—a practice till now confined to the old world, I believe.

Given as a case in point, a man who has in one way or another an estate worth $60,000, a wife, one son and two daughters. Would it be unwise of this man to reserve for himself, say one-half of his property, which unquestionably would give him an interest sufficient for the maintenance of himself and wife, and to share the remaining one-half between his children—securing the daughters' shares to their children, if necessary?

Many excellent fellows would marry—I am not one of them, any how—but cannot command an income sufficient to give them the current expenses of even a very modest household, not to speak of being able to economise for a rainy day.

Respectfully,

AN OLD BACHELOR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

Acknowledgment of Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me to thank, through your columns, the following anonymous donors for their kind response to the note of appeal of the 26th inst. The family are very grateful indeed. The following are the initials of those who responded through the TIMES, but only signed in that way: W. K. H., S. S., S. T. H., J. H. Sprague, E. W., S. W. P., L. E. M., R. S. T. W. F., G., E. E. N., Widow's Mite, J. A. L., C. S. H., D. H. K., E. R. L., W. P. H., M. E. F., R. O. D., W. A. H., Band of Minstrels. Yours truly,

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1871.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

Essay on Sin, by Rev. Dr. Curry—Discussion on Senator Norton's Bill Regarding the Religion of Children.

Rev. Dr. CURRY read an interesting and elaborate essay before the Methodist Preachers' Association, yesterday, on, "Sin—Its Nature and Characteristics, and Its Legal Relations to the Divine Law." He gave the philosophical and the Christian ideas of sin, and drew a marked distinction between sin and sins. The former is innate in the human being, and the latter as expressed in action springing from it. He could not account absolutely for the origin of sin. God could not make anything but a holy creature, and he made man originally holy—that is, free from sin, and the only theological definition; perhaps, in the Bible is that of sin, that it is the transgression of the law. All unrighteousness is sin. It is an opposition to God's goodness and His holiness, which has been embodied in law.

Rev. Mr. GORSE asked the doctor if he believed that infants, before they committed known sin, were in a state of original transgression; to which he replied that his theory required it, and he so believed.

Rev. Dr. CATTEL wished to know where sin came from. All God's creatures must lack some principle of perfection, for God cannot make God. There must be some good which naturally adheres to the Creator, and cannot be imparted to the creature. Sin is a negation of goodness, just as cold is the negation of heat, or is caused by the absence of heat and darkness by the absence of light. He never could believe that men hate God, or that every man who commits sin does so in order to make himself a sinner, and he desired to know how Dr. CURRY'S theory affected pardoned sinners.

Dr. CURRY replied that the perpetual application of pardon is necessary to the salvation of any soul. It is not enough that a man has been pardoned yesterday, or a year, or ten or twenty years ago, he must be pardoned now and every moment while he lives in order to be saved.

Dr. ROCHE—Does sin exist cotemporaneously with created intelligence?

Dr. CURRY—God cannot make anything but that which is holy, free from sin. Holiness is a necessity; sin is an accident which came afterward.

Rev. L. R. DUNN called attention to the bill now before the New-York State Legislature, (NORTON'S bill,) which is aimed at the Children's Aid Society, Howard Mission, and kindred institutions. Its design, he said, is to prohibit the managers of said institutions from inculcating into the minds of the children who may come under their care any form of religious belief save that of the parents or guardians of such children. The children themselves are prohibited from choosing any form of faith they please by this bill, which is cunningly devised to compel the education of the pauper children of the City in the Roman Catholic religion. He characterized it as most obnoxious and hateful, and in its designs fearful, and he thought this meeting should make some protest against it.

Dr. FERRIS was of the opinion that it would not be wise policy at present for this or any other body of ministers to interfere. Let them go on, said he; the faster they drive the sooner will they come to ruin. The end of their rope is not very far off, and it will soon break. They will run on until they arouse the Protestant sentiment of this State and of this country, and when they do their utter overthrow will be but the question of an hour.

Dr. CURRY believed that a dangerous fallacy lay beneath Dr. FERRIS' proposition to let them alone. While he should regret to see ministers of any denomination, as such, opposing any class of men or any religious sect, he believed that the people of this State, especially in the rural districts, were largely Protestant, and their interest should be awakened, and their influence excited, and such obnoxious measures could not long stand before them. He heard a Methodist Bishop's name read off 500 times in Congress to petitions asking for positions for men, and he regretted it. He had seen the names of Protestant ministers signed to a document here calling for the removal of the Collector of this port, because he is a Roman Catholic, and he regretted it also. He thought that Christian ministers as such cannot mix up in politics without greatly injuring themselves and the cause of Christ.

Dr. CATTEL, whose name appears to the document referred to by Dr. CURRY in explanation of the same, said that it appeared there as a fraud. A man called upon him to get his signature to a paper which he represented to be a petition to get some modest poor man a place, and as the doctor has tender eyes he did not read the document, but after repeated representations of this sort he signed his name as a private citizen, and warned his visitor against attaching any other significance to it. At a meeting of Brooklyn ministers subsequently, this paper was under discussion, and he then learned its true character, and saw his name, with all the titles of Rev. D. D., pastor of —— Church, &c., and turning to the person who had the paper, he charged him with a fraud, and immediately scratched off his name. Nevertheless, it appears in print.

Rev. L. H. KING proposed a committee of three to be appointed by the chair to secure a protest on behalf of the clergy of this City against this abominable bill. There are twenty Protestant counties in this State he said, represented by Democrats. Let the Protestant sentiment of those counties be aroused and this bill will be killed. He thought something should be done by this meeting against it.

After some desultory remarks, the motion was withdrawn and the meeting adjourned.

Two Gentlemen from Germany in Difficulty.

ABRAHAM ROSCHILD, a Philadelphian, and LOUIS SPECKER, of No. 368 Broome-street, were arrested yesterday morning by Capt. KILLALEA, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on a charge of systematic swindling. Their *modus operandi*, as alleged, was to go to parties and represent themselves as lately arrived from Germany, and having certain goods in the Custom-house, the duty on which they were unable to pay. They sold these imaginary goods to [illegible]

[illegible] to Mr. GEORGE [illegible], of No. 226 West [illegible] street, out of [illegible], and JOHN [illegible], of [illegible]-street, out of $25. They were arraigned before Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court in the afternoon, and were committed to answer in default of bail.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

New-Lebanon, Ky., thinks it had a bit of an earthquake on the night of Jan. 19.

Mr. GILMORE has decided to give his next great Peace Jubilee in June, 1872, in Boston.

The Senate of South Carolina has allowed the House of Representatives to withdraw its articles of impeachment against Judge T. O. P. VERNON, he having resigned his office.

The Democratic State Committee of New-Hampshire elected three men as their Chairman before they could find one to stick. There is not much fun in leading a party to defeat.

The members of the Bar in Louisiana have initiated a movement for the relief of the daughters of the late Chief-Justice TANEY, and will soon publish an address to the lawyers of the country, inviting assistance.

The census of Manitoba, which has just been completed, shows that the population is less than 12,000. To be exact, there are 6,312 males and 5,783 females. There are 221 widows and only 108 widowers.

Wisconsin intends to repeal its law granting a bounty for the killing of wolves, wild-cats, &c., it having cost the State $15,000 last year. It is intimated that it paid for many animals killed in adjoining States.

The North Carolina Legislature has found a bill providing for a convention to revise the State Constitution. The election of members is to take place on the 2d of March, and the convention assemble on the 17th of April.

The American schooner *Wamsutuck*, which was seized and condemned on the charge of violating the Dominion Fishery laws, was sold by order of the Court on the 24th inst., at Sydney, C. B., for $600, and the cargo and stores for $331.

Mayor FLANDERS has ordered a careful survey of the theatres and amusement halls in New-Orleans, to see if sufficient facilities are afforded for egress in case of fire or panic from any cause.

About 3,000 persons, miners and others, in Ohio have petitioned the State Legislature to enact a law for the better regulation and ventilation of coal mines, and for the appointment of an Inspector of Mining to see that the provisions of the law are faithfully carried out.

The Newport (R. I.) *News* thinks there can be no doubt that Gov. SPRAGUE was as loyal during the war as any man in the country, and it says so frankly, because it is unwilling to seek, in the bitterness of party strife, to deprive even an opponent of the honors that are due him.

The Mobile *Register* believes that the South lost its Confederate life and independence through its refusal to put the negroes in the field as soldiers, and, in its judgment, had DAVIS, instead of LINCOLN, fulminated the Emancipation Proclamation, the war of secession would have triumphed.

We thought DANIEL WEBSTER was dead, but he still lives, if we may judge from this hint in a Mississippi paper: "If DANIEL WEBSTER, who is now speechifying in Washington County, does not immediately let me hear from him in a satisfactory manner, I will publish him in the *Pilot*."

JOHN H. SIMPSON, a colored porter in the Detroit Post-office, has pleaded guilty to stealing letters therefrom. He has been employed about two years, but says he never took any letters until last Christmas, since which time he has occasionally helped himself when it was convenient.

Senator WINDOM was serenaded by his townsmen, in Winona, Minn., the other night. In responding, he said that, being a Republican of the Radical type, he expected to find that party equal to every emergency, and never faltering when defects are to be remedied, evils removed or wrongs righted.

The preliminary examination of Judge LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, on the charge of obstructing the execution of the Enforcement law, has ended in his being bound over in the sum of $5,000, to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Savannah, April 10.

A man named JACOB LIGHTER, who was arrested for some slight misdemeanor in Shelby, Ky., has been recognized as a member of a gang of Kuklux who have been depredating in that State, and as he has confessed under the weight of testimony brought against him, it is likely to go heavily with JACOB LIGHTER. His arrest has also led to the detection of others of the gang.

New-Orleans has been rejoicing in continued warm weather, which has given quite an impetus to vegetation. The *Picayune* of Wednesday last says that already the violets were purpling the borders, and the lamarque and cloth of gold will soon be all abloom. The orange-trees which many thought were killed, were giving evidences of life.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill modifying the law against carrying concealed weapons, making it discretionary with the Courts to fine or imprison persons thus offending. It is thought Gov. SENTER will veto it. The old law demands a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, and imprisonment in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

Col. G. I. YOUNG, the member of the Ohio Legislature who died on Friday afternoon last as he was entering the State Capitol to take his seat in the House, had been for some time in poor health, but was heard to remark at his hotel, at noon, that he had not felt so well for a long time. He served as Military Secretary to Gov. TOD, and at the time of his death was editor of the New-Lisbon *Buckeye State*.

The report of the Superintendent of the public schools of Illinois gives some suggestive figures. We quote a few: Total salaries paid male teachers, $2,004,910 76; paid female teachers, $1,965,782 38. Average monthly salaries of males, $48 35; females, $36 85. Highest monthly wages paid males, $350; females, $120. Lowest monthly wages paid males, $12; females, $6 84. Average cost per scholar upon number enrolled, $8 88; upon daily attendance, $16 37.

At a dance in a private house in a small town in Illinois, on Thursday evening, RUSS PARSONS, one of the guests, requested a young lady, who was sitting beside RILEY MACE, to move, as he wished to speak to the latter. The lady complied, and PARSONS drew his revolver and fired two shots at MACE, fatally wounding him. The murderer fled, and has not yet been arrested. There had long been a quarrel between the men.

The case of E. M. YERGER, charged with shooting Col. CRANE, Mayor of Jackson, Miss., came up in the Circuit Court, Judge BROWN, on Wednesday, on the argument of special pleas, which have been interposed by the prisoner's counsel. It was not completed. The Jackson *Pilot* says that the case has been badly managed from beginning, and can only result in expense to the State, without the conviction of the slaughterer. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

The legal fraternity of Illinois held a large meeting in the State capital last week and appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature to provide by law that all terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in Springfield. The Court is now held in three different places, and it is contended that money can be saved by the change, the Judges live more economically, and the Court have one good Court-house, one good library, and the convenience of having the records all at one place.

One of the Boston papers says that one day last week a young woman called at "Bulfin's Bower," (an admirable institution in Boston, the character of which was explained in the TIMES of Sunday,) and informed Miss COLLINS that she had just received intelligence that her mother was dying in a far-away country home, and that she was unable to go to her, having no money. Miss COLLINS sent a note to the Superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, commending the case to his kindly consideration, and that gentleman gave the girl, and her sister also, passes, and sent a message to Miss COLLINS, thanking her for the opportunity she had given him of showing his sympathy in the work she has commenced.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in a single article, rebukes the sodden taste and [illegible] criticism (whatever that may mean) which it declares to be characteristic of Northern literary men; ridicules, likewise, the sand-paper tastes (whatever that may mean) it detects everywhere here; calls OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL "pleasant patterers," (whatever that may mean,) and winds up by declaring that "in all that SHAKESPEARE was a humorist, BRET HARTE may be, but certain it is that no other American has yet come as near the great master in affecting handling of the pathetic."

Prince ARTHUR, who, when in Canada, visited the Six Nation Indians, and was elected one of their Chiefs, has sent the tribe some lithographic portraits of Queen VICTORIA, the late Prince Consort and himself, to be hung in their council hall. The presentation was formally made on Wednesday last, when a large number of Indians and whites were present, and Chief SMOKE JOHNSON, the oldest Chief, presided. The unveiling of the pictures, we are told, was the signal for three Indian whoops given with such vigor as to startle the pale faces, who were not anticipating such an expression of enthusiastic loyalty.

There is a good deal of human nature in people, after all. The New-Orleans *Picayune* hints at it when it says that quite a stir has been caused among the *literati*—and those who consider themselves such—in the Crescent City, by the announcement that a Mobile lady is now engaged in preparing a revised edition of the biographical sketches of Southern writers for the Press. The *Pic* is amused to see how versifiers and prose-writers are striving with all their might to secure a place in the forthcoming volume, and it asserts that they cheerfully undergo the trouble of writing their own biographical sketches, and reviewing their own writings.

ALBERT PIKE was met in Vicksburg, Miss., a few weeks ago, by the editor of the Jackson *Pilot*, and the latter tells how he was struck, thus: "His long and luxuriant hair—gray with the frosts of many Winters—hung down in masses which almost covered his broad and stalwart shoulders. His eyes were clear and piercing. The element of poetry, which is so strongly recognizable in his character, shone very plainly, notwithstanding he was smoking a pipe of enormous construction, and whose strength and vileness would destroy the eyesight of ordinary men. He wore an old 'slouch-hat,' and his clothes were seedy, but he had that lordly air about him which his seedy clothing and careless habits could not disguise; a leonine aspect—the very face and front of Jove (as we remember Jove.)"

LARGE FIRE IN NEWARK.

Schalk's Lager-Beer Brewery in Flames—Loss, $30,000.

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, an alarm of fire in Newark called out the Newark Fire Department, through snow-drifts, to the scene of conflagration. SCHALK'S lager-beer brewery, in Freeman-street, far out of the thickly-settled portion of the city, was threatened with immediate destruction, the flames—starting from the friction caused by the lowering and hoisting of an elevator—having already partially enveloped the main building. With surprising alacrity the fire companies were at work, and within a short time had been so far successful as to insure the safety of the adjoining buildings. The building had a fire-proof lower story, and this portion was not at all damaged. The three upper stories, filled with malt, were seriously damaged. The malt was destroyed.

The loss is not less than $25,000; $15,000 on the building and the remainder on stocks. The property was insured for $168,000. Policies of $7,000 each are held by the proprietors in the International, Continental, Hanover, Home, North America, Germania, Fulton, Astor and Lorillard Companies, of New-York; $7,000 each in the Ætna, Merchants' and City Companies, of Hartford; the North American, of Philadelphia; Pacific, of California; $3,500 each in the Union and Firemen's, of California. In Newark companies they hold the following amounts in policies: Merchants' Mutual, People's, Newark City and American Mutual, $7,000 each; Fireman's Mutual, $14,000; New-Jersey and Mechanics', $3,500 each.

The building which was thus partially destroyed was square in form, constructed of brick, and four stories high, with a tower reaching another story, in which the large grain elevator was situated. This structure, together with the subsidiary buildings of the vast establishment, covers sixteen ordinary lots. The injured building was erected at a cost of $85,000, and contained fixtures worth $30,000, such as coolers, mash-tubs, &c. The SCHALK brothers give employment to eighty men, and keep thirty horses. The capital stock engaged amounts to about $600,000. Although the supply of beer on hand is considered adequate for all present outstanding orders, still a great loss will accrue by a temporary suspension, as brewing can be carried on much cheaper now than in Summer when vast supplies of ice are indispensable. The SCHALK brothers are identified with the history of the great lager-beer trade of Newark. Their father first introduced its manufacture into that City in 1847. Before the advent of the SCHALK family to Newark, lager was there unknown as a beverage, and had only begun to be used in Philadelphia and New-York. At the beginning of Mr. SCHALK'S adventure in the lager business, he brewed no more than ten barrels a week, which sold for $5 or $6 a barrel, and slowly even at that price. The grains now so highly prized by dairy-men and farmers as a milk-producing food, were at that time regarded as useless—even injurious—and sold for ten cents a bushel.

BASE-BALL.

The Coming Champions of 1871.

We recently published a list of the professional club nines for 1871, in which was the name of the Mutual Club, of this City, as far as organized. We now give the complete nine of the forthcoming champion club for 1871, as furnished us by one of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Club, of which Mr. THOMAS COMAN is Chairman. The nine as it now is, includes Charles Mills, Joe Start, Robert Ferguson, Charles Smith, James White, John Hatfield, and Eggler and Patterson. This is unquestionably the strongest nine the Mutual Club ever placed in the field, and as it will be entirely controlled by Capt. FERGUSON, it will no doubt march through the campaign of 1871 with flying colors. MILLS is a well-tried catcher, and, familiar as he is with WOLTERS' pitching, some of the most effective play may be expected at their hands this season. The support WOLTERS will have in the field will excel that of any nine in the country, inasmuch as START, FERGUSON and SMITH will occupy the bases, and their superiors in the positions are not to be found. JAS. WHITE, the famous catcher of the Forest City nine of Cleveland of 1870, will play at short field, and he is said to surpass even GEORGE WRIGHT in the position. The out-field will be the strongest in the country, without exception, including as it does three such splendid fielders as HATFIELD, EGGLER and PATTERSON, and as the tenth man will be MARTIN, the famous medium-paced pitcher, a playing corps will be placed in the field which ought to win every game they play from May to November. Unquestionably neither Chicago or Cincinnati will stand a chance of securing any Mutual Club trophies this season, and though Washington, Philadelphia and Boston will strive hard to do so, we question whether even their strong nines will be able to succeed. But the new Mutual nine is not only strong in fielding, but is unequaled in batting strength. START led the averages of the Atlantic nine for 1870, WHITE that of the Cleveland nine, while the others were in the front rank for best averages of first-base hits in their respective nines. Then they have three splendid catchers in MILLS, WHITE, and FERGUSON, and three pitchers in WOLTERS, MARTIN, and FERGUSON, the latter being an old pitcher, and one quite effective for a change of delivery. The Mutual Club will occupy their old grounds—CAMMEYER'S Union Ball-grounds, Brooklyn—and a new club-room is to be fitted up for them. The Club, with its new nine, will take an early tour South preparatory to commencing play in this vicinity. The Club is now ready for challenges for the season of 1871. Certainly the crack club of our Metropolis never entered upon a season under such promising circumstances as they will the coming season of 1871. The Board of Directors, we notice, includes Messrs. COMAN, MCCONNELL, GORRY, and HAYES.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Public Baths to be Constructed—Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Williamsburg Assassin.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. The communications called for at the last regular meeting from the Police and Fire Commissioners concerning the condition of the departments under them, were received and placed on file. Both the Police and Fire Departments are represented to be in a satisfactory condition, and laboring under no difficulty in securing all the men desired at the salaries now offered.

A resolution offered by Alderman CLANCEY was passed, calling upon the delegates from Kings County in the State Assembly and Senate to use their influence for the passage of the bill now before them for the [illegible] the erection of public baths in Brooklyn.

On motion of Alderman BABCOK, the Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of $[illegible] for the capture of the person or persons who have been and are making a habit of stabbing females on the public streets of the Eastern District.

The Corporation Counsel, in a communication, informed the Board that a judgment for $[illegible] had been gained against the City by [illegible] [illegible] for work done as a contractor. The [illegible] was referred to the Law Committee, and the Board adjourned.

THE GAS EXPLOSION.

Inquest by Coroner Whitehill—The Iron Tanks Shown to Have Been in a Dangerous Condition—Singular Verdict.

An inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, by Coroner WHITEHILL, on the body of WALFRED ANDERSEN, who was killed by the explosion that took place, on Friday last, in the Brooklyn City Gas-works, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets. The first witness sworn was Mr. JAMES BURNHAM, a blacksmith, who stated that he was engaged by the Gas Company about three months ago to repair some of the columns that were cracked on the tanks that exploded. He did not, however, perform the work, because the Company would not place the necessary force at his disposal, and added that, to his knowledge, one of the columns upholding the tank now standing is cracked.

The foreman of the works, Mr. ALEXANDER, testified that in his opinion the frost caused some of the bolts, connecting the cap and columns, to give way, and thus permitting the pillars to fall, brought about the explosion. He did not think there was anything unsafe about the tank.

The evidence most favorable to the Company was that given by the Chief Engineer, ALONZO F. HAVENS. He said: I was present at the time of the accident; the cause of it, to the best of my belief, was the leaking of the tank undermining the brickwork; ever since the sewers have been placed there, there has been a leakage; the water has been observed to leak, and the wall cracked, and the wall was rebuilt new from the extreme foundation; everything that could be done to avoid explosion and accidents has been done; this tank, which was out of repair, was to have been abandoned for general use, and was only to be kept as a reserve, in case anything went wrong with our new tank in Front-street; it has not been used for the last five months; I think that the sewer causing the earth to "settle" weakened the foundation of the column, and was the remote cause of the accident.

The jury, after much consideration, rendered the following verdict: We find that the deceased, WALFRED ANDERSEN, came to his death by injuries received by the accidental fall of one or more pillars, surrounding one or more tanks at the Brooklyn City Gas-works, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets, Brooklyn. And we request that the proper authorities have the remaining columns taken down, and that they make inquiries concerning the general safety of the works.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

A Complimentary Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury—Comparative Statements—A Clever Imitation of Woolen Goods.

The following complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received by Collector MURPHY yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, JAN. 28, 1871.

SIR: I have caused to be prepared a statement showing the amounts received from Customs from July 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, in the District of New-York for the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; the gross expense of collection for the same periods respectively; the rate per cent. which the cost of collection bears to the collections for each six months, and also for the whole period in the aggregate. It may be satisfactory for you to know that the rate per cent. of the cost of collection during the last six months of your administration is 15-100 of one per cent. less than the average cost for the period covered by the statement, and within 5-100 of one per cent. of the lowest point reached, which appears to have been in the last half of 1868. I inclose the statement. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

The following is the statement referred to in the Secretary's letter:

Statement showing amounts received from Customs from July 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, for the District of New-York:

1867	$64,252,569 57	1869	$81,104,797 [illegible]
1868	56,077,570 89	1870	76,073,757 89

Amounts expended for collecting Revenue for corresponding periods.

1867	$1,276,230 12	1869	$1,087,530 08
1868	909,945 08	1870	1,121,465 60
Percentage 1867	[illegible]	Percentage 1869	[illegible]
Percentage 1868	1.55	Percentage 1870	1.46

Aggregate receipts for the four years....$[illegible]
Aggregate expenses....[illegible]
Average percentage....1.76

The examiners in the Custom-house have been somewhat puzzled of late to determine whether certain importations of lap-robes, cheap cloaks, &c., which were in imitation of seal-skin and woolen robes, &c., contained any wool or not. The question was important, as if wool entered into the composition of the goods, they would be liable to duty which would be almost prohibitory, while, if the goods contained no wool, they would pass as "manufactures not otherwise provided" for, and pay duty at thirty-five per cent. Samples of the articles were sent to Prof. TORREY, who, on applying his microscope, found that the web was made of cotton, while the woof was of calves' and cows' hair. The goods are manufactured in England, and are very clever imitations of the genuine, "well calculated to deceive."

Helping the Poor.

The following circular has just been printed by the Howard Mission, to be distributed among the charitably disposed:

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

The suffering among the worthy poor, who do not beg from door to door, has been greatly increased by the recent cold weather and the snow. The applications made to us for aid by individuals and families whom we know to be really needy and deserving, and who, if not helped by us know not to whom they can go, are very numerous and pressing. They call for larger supplies than our present resources, applicable to that specific purpose, will furnish. Persons desiring to contribute to the direct and immediate relief of present personal want and suffering, and who are unwilling to take the risk of giving to beggars and promiscuous applicants, of whom they have no knowledge, can send their donations of food, clothing, bedding, fuel or money to the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, where they will be carefully and judiciously applied to the relief of special cases, in full, without shrinkage or expense, or for the general purposes of our mission work, as the donors may direct. Special contributions for relief, when so designated, will be specifically appropriated, distinct from general funds, and a special report will be rendered to any donor who may request it of the particular use made of his gift, with the names and residences of the families aided, the amount and character of the aid given in each case, and other brief particulars likely to be of interest. In this way the kind-hearted, who cannot personally visit among the poor, may enjoy the satisfaction of giving to their relief, with the assurance that their contributions will reach those whom it is true charity to aid.

A. S. HATCH, President Board of Trustees.
WM. PHELPS, Treasurer.
W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.

Greenpoint Presbyterian Church.

Although but a year and about eight months old, this church has steadily increased until it numbers over 130 members, with over 500 children in the Sabbath-school. It has little wealth, but succeeded in erecting a temporary house of worship, which it has already outgrown, and now seeks to erect a commodious and more suitable edifice. The church is self-supporting only, however, with a great struggle. It has recently adopted the "envelope plan" for raising money for a building fund. Each and every member contributes weekly in a separate envelope printed for the purpose, "as the Lord hath prospered." Nearly four months ago this new church was unanimously indorsed by the Presbytery for help from its "memorial fund," and the Memorial Committee issued their certificate Oct. 6, in which they said:

This enterprise is deemed one of unusual interest. The field is one of great promise, and success has crowned the labors of the church thereon, so that a new edifice is now believed to be of prime importance. Donations for this object will be recorded as part of the memorial offering when proper acknowledgments or receipts are forwarded to this Committee.

W. S. GILMAN, Chairman.

To this appeal there has been but one solitary response so far as funds are concerned. As the hearts of members were almost despairing, a check was received from Grace Mission Sunday-school, RALPH WELLS Superintendent, of $125. This amount was "earned by blacking shoes, running errands, tending babies, selling papers, holding horses, or saved from daily wages in factories and shops, from Christmas presents, &c." This school lies directly opposite to Greenpoint, with only the East River between, and knowing the urgent need of help, they sent it directly to them. We trust this shall be but the beginning of help to this deserving locality by those who are able to contribute. This place is largely settled by people from New-York City, and has been entirely neglected by the Presbyterian denomination for twenty years, until its members, who have moved there, had established other church relations and associations, making it much more difficult at this late day to successfully organize a church.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

Proceedings Yesterday—Mr. Taylor's Last Illness—Facts and Incidents—Testimony of His Attending Physician—Other Important Evidence to Establish the Will.

The proceedings in the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, were not continued at great length yesterday, owing to the fact that several witnesses who were expected to be present were unavoidably absent. The most interesting and important evidence elicited was that of Dr. QUACKENBOS, the physician who attended the deceased during his last illness. In his testimony he stated certain facts tending to corroborate the execution of the disputed will. Several other witnesses were also examined, but mainly on the point as to the genuineness of the signature and on the question of handwriting. The following is a report of the day's hearing in the case:

DR. HENRY F. QUACKENBOS, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I am a native of New-York, and reside at No. 25 East Eighteenth street; have been in the practice of surgery and medicine for thirty years; was intimate with the deceased, JAMES B. TAYLOR, since 1852, and was for some time his family physician; I attended Mr. TAYLOR [illegible] and he then resided at the [illegible] House in Broadway; our relations were always of a very friendly character, and for two years prior to his death he consulted me frequently in regard to his health; about twelve months before his decease, I discovered he was permanently affected with Bright's disease, but I never made known the fact to him; last Summer he visited me during the months of June and July while his wife and granddaughter were in Europe; on the 17th of August I was called upon to attend him in his last illness, and remained with him until his death; about the early part of July he visited me, and, pointing to his heart, said, "Here is my trouble;" he explained this remark by saying that there was a [illegible] there which was killing him; that his granddaughter, the only relative he had left in the world, had run away and married against his consent, and to the only one in the world whom he would not wish to call son-in-law; I told him to make the best of the matter, as it was now irrevocable, and he replied that young HOWLAND was a —— rascal and only married KATE for her money; Messrs. TRACEY, RICHMOND, WELLS and myself were constant in our visits to Mr. TAYLOR during his last sickness; on the morning of the 18th of August, Mr. TAYLOR expressed a desire to go to his office the next day, as he had some important business to transact; I asked him why he could not let Mr. RICHMOND or Mr. TRACEY go for him, and he said he only could attend to it; on the following day he was perfectly wild about going to the office, and said there was a paper there he wanted to get, and no one knew where it was but JAMES B. TAYLOR; the ensuing day he said he should go to his office, if he were to be carried there on a stretcher; he did not tell me the nature of the paper, for I never asked; I refused to allow him to leave his room, as he was not in a condition to do so; on the Thursday prior to his death I asked him if his business arrangements were perfected, as life was uncertain; he replied that they were, for his will was made and his affairs were in a satisfactory condition; I heard a conversation between Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. TRACEY respecting business in the sick room; it was about books in the library; Mr. TAYLOR became unconscious about two o'clock on Monday, and Prof. CLARKE was called in as consulting physician later in the day; Mrs. TAYLOR and her granddaughter arrived from Europe on that day about three o'clock, and Mrs. TAYLOR was the first to visit him; he recognized her immediately, and spoke to her, but I did not catch the subject of their conversation; when Mrs. HOWLAND the elder came in, Mr. TAYLOR did not speak to her; neither did any words pass between himself and his granddaughter; the last coherent remark he made was addressed to his wife; this was about half past three o'clock; he mumbled something after that, but I could not understand him; I made known to him the arrival of the family, and he asked if they were all well; he then expressed himself anxious to see the "queen," a familiar name he used when addressing his wife.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—When I first saw Mrs. HOWLAND on the day of Mr. TAYLOR's death her daughter-in-law was with her; I did not request any one to go for KATE, for I never knew the young lady. [Nothing else of importance was developed, the main portion of the evidence being in reference to the sickness and death of Mr. TAYLOR.]

MR. HENRY C. MATTERSON, examined by Mr. ANDREWS, testified: I reside in New-York; I am Secretary of the Brunswick and Albany Railway, of Georgia, of which Road Mr. TAYLOR was a director; I knew Mr. TAYLOR well; had known him for about ten years; I am familiar with his hand-writing; [will shown]; I think this signature was Mr. TAYLOR's; I have no doubt about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. CLINTON—I don't recognize the handwriting in the body of the will; I don't think it looks like Mr. TAYLOR's; have received a number of letters from the deceased; [letters of Mr. TAYLOR's shown]; I should say that this was Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting; I am no expert, but should think he wrote this letter; the more I look at it, however, I think perhaps it is not his writing; I might look at it longer and again change my opinion.

WM. E. AVERY, the last witness called yesterday, testified: I live at the Metropolitan Hotel; became acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR in 1857; we then boarded at the Carlton House together; I was associated with the deceased in the Georgia Railway matter; have seen Mr. TAYLOR write a good many times, but am more particularly acquainted with his signature, having seen him indorse a good many notes; [will shown]; I should think this was a genuine signature; I am so sure of it that if a note were presented to me with this signature attached, and I had the money—

Question by Mr. ANDREWS—Has Mr. CLINTON shown you a so-called photographic copy of the will signature? Objected to. Objection sustained.

There was no cross-examination of this witness. The case was adjourned to 10 A. M. today. The Surrogate, in consenting to an adjournment, remarked that he was most anxious that no further delay should occur, as other cases of importance were pending, for the hearing in which he could assign no day until this matter was disposed of. Expedition in the production of witnesses was strongly urged.

The New City Census—Population of the Seventh and Twenty-First Wards.

The census returns for the Seventh and Twenty-first Wards were received at Marshal SHARPE's office yesterday. The following table shows the population of both Wards:

SEVENTH WARD.

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
1	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
8	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

Population under the former enumeration, 44,621; increase, 308.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
1	1,714	12	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
3	2,927	14	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
11	1,971		
Total			[illegible]

Population under the old enumeration, 50,696; increase, 5,202(?).

How She Loved Him and How He Repaid Her—A New-Jersey Tale of Woe.

A few weeks since a painter doing business in New-York, named CASPER RAPP, went to board in Hoboken with an interesting widow named Mrs. STEINBOCKER. The fair landlady has a fairer daughter rejoicing in the historic cognomen of ELIZABETH, for whom the disciple of RAPHAEL felt or feigned a flame, which was honestly and demonstratively reciprocated by the bewitching LIZZIE. After "treading the primrose path of dalliance" for a time, a formal matrimonial contract was entered into, from which time the man of the palette grew regardless of his board bill, till the amount footed up $83. Disliking or unable to pay this sum, RAPP wrapped himself in his entire wardrobe and hied to New-York, where he found another boarding-house and another lady-love. A few weeks ago, however, he accidentally broke his leg, which fact coming to the ears of his whilom lode-star, her sex's instinctive sympathy for misfortune was aroused, and by promises of free board and loving offices, the facile RAPP was persuaded to return to Hoboken, where for six weeks he shared the widow's table, and was nursed by the self-sacrificing daughter with all that alacrity which characterizes the performance of a labor of love. When he became convalescent, the knight of the easel was ungenerous enough to Mrs. STEINBOCKER and traitorous enough to her too-confiding daughter, to "fold his tent like the Arabs, and silently steal away" to New-York, leaving his board bill unsettled, and the young lady's heart in a very bereaved condition. Naturally the landlady waxed wroth with RAPP, and yesterday sued him for the full amount, $83, before Justice CORNELIUS. RAPP contended he ought only to pay what was due when he first left the widow's house, but the Justice could not see the justice of such a suggestion, and a verdict for the full amount was rendered.

POLICE TRIALS.

New Burglaries are Committed with Impunity—The "Dog-Watch" Denounced.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated a large number of complaints against policemen, of which only a few were of public interest.

During the night of the 14th inst. a burglary was committed at No. 240 Broadway, the entrance having been made from a barber-shop below the store, and the burglars having bored and sawed through the floor into the store, from which they took cloths, beavers and doeskins valued at $6,000. It was shown that there was a light burning in the store, as there always is, and as the burglary must have occupied considerable time, Capt. BORDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a complaint against Patrolmen SANDFORD, MCCORMACK, NASH, MAGUIRE and CARTIN, who covered the post in turn during the time it must have been committed, for neglect of duty in not discovering and preventing it. They all swore they tried the door of the store every time they passed, and found it fastened. They showed further that a wall shut out the entrance to the barber-shop from view, so that they could not see that it had been tampered with. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman WILLIAM MATHEWS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct by one PETER GREENY, of No. 108 Tenth-avenue, who told a woeful tale of how the officer had abused him, in response to a civil inquiry as to how his eye had been injured; and he further testified that the officer was drunk. But Capt. MCDERMOTT testified that MATHEWS is a sober man, and there was a very bad gang in the neighborhood where the alleged misconduct of MATHEWS occurred.

Patrolmen BULLIS, WHITE and SIMPSON, of the Fifth Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty in not discovering and preventing a burglary committed during the night of the 19th inst., at No. 69 Franklin-street, when the building was entered by a second-story front window, and sixty-six pieces of silk taken out the same way. The officers on duty from 6 in the evening until 4 in the morning were positive the work was not done during their tours, and the weight of evidence was to the effect that it was done during the dog-watch, about 5 o'clock, when the posts are doubled. Judge BOSWORTH remarked that the "dog-watch" had always given opportunity to burglars, and he had been always opposed to it, but had not succeeded in having it abrogated. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman PIERCE, also of the Fifth Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty in not preventing a burglary committed between 4 and 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., when a pane of glass was broken in the window of the tailor-shop at the south-west corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and goods valued at $100 stolen through the aperture, by the burglars putting hooks through. It was shown that the feat might have been performed in two minutes by a skilled burglar, and the case was referred to the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 31: 72, 73, 67½, 81½, 83½, [illegible], 75, 76, 77, 78.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Nos. [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Application of N. Jones.	[illegible]	Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Empire Fire Ex-tinguishing Co.
[illegible]	In re Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Guardian Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Hamlin.
[illegible]	Waters vs. Canning-ham.		
[illegible]	Ballou act. Lee.		
[illegible]	Stremmel vs. Scheibel.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Walker vs. Homan.	[illegible]	Jenkins vs. Sheppard.
[illegible]	Buckland vs. Fraser.	[illegible]	Ross vs. Donnelly.
[illegible]	Ward vs. Delany.	[illegible]	Hurley vs. Meehan.
[illegible]	McIntyre vs. Cohen.	[illegible]	McVey vs. Culver.
[illegible]	Jobson vs. West.	[illegible]	De Mena vs. Wicks.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Albrecht vs. Frank.	[illegible]	Werthan vs. Wolf.
[illegible]	Every vs. Piper.	[illegible]	Herzog vs. Stone.
[illegible]	McDonald vs. Malton et al.	[illegible]	Loveland vs. Picard.
[illegible]	Edgerton vs. Betts.	[illegible]	Bleinch vs. Goldsmith.
[illegible]	Hall vs. White.	[illegible]	Campbell vs. Morrison.
[illegible]	Sahlein vs. Mortheimer.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

John R. Blodgett vs. Zogbaum; motion granted, with $10 costs for plaintiff to abide event of the action. The plaintiff to give the stipulation annexed to minute papers.

Philip Kittner vs. Maria Stossil et al.; report of referee confirmed, and motion to vacate judgment denied without costs, and motion for extra allowance denied. Order to be settled on notice.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bodine et al. vs. Killeen; case settled.

Crossley et al. vs. Smith; motion denied without costs to either party.

Kinsman vs. Kinsman et al.; default set aside, and motion for settlement of issues to be restored to the calendar and heard on its merits, without costs to either party on this motion.

Cobanks et al. vs. C. H. Wells; motion denied without costs.

Smith vs. Fries; allowance to plaintiff of $[illegible].

Henry Arzenbrandt vs. William Wenguarden et al.; motion denied without costs to either party, and stay vacated.

Marie C. Villette vs. Henry Lafarge; the bond was and is defective. The condition should have been to pay on demand of the obligors, &c. The plaintiff may have eight days to file a new undertaking, and serve copy with notice of justification and pay $10 costs of opposing the motion. If this is done the service of the copy of summons and complaint may stand and the defendants have twenty days to answer. If it is not done the plaintiff's complaint is dismissed with costs, order to be settled on motion.

Walsh et al. vs. Gill et al.; motion granted and referred to hear and determine.

Thomas Halloway vs. Stephens et al.; motion denied without costs.

James W. Andrews, receiver, vs. Glenville Woolen Company; exceptions to the report of the referee overruled, and the report confirmed without costs to either party on this motion. Leave granted to defendant to renew his motion to amend his answer, and that such motion for leave to serve an amended answer should be granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion. The amended answer to be served within twenty days. Order to be settled on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Gray vs. Fisk; order granted allowing defendant twenty days' time to make a case on appeal.

Boyd vs. Holden; James H. Fisk vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad; Jeremiah Fowler vs. Isaac E. Smith; Otis G. Burnah vs. Sidney M. Hopkins; H. A. Fowler et al. vs. L. Heidelberger; George K. Denning vs. John H. Pulleston; Lazarus Hallgarten vs. Charles P. Furman; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered the following decisions:

No. 27.—*The Merchants' National Bank of Boston vs. The State National Bank of Boston.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—The plaintiffs claim that the defendants, through their cashier, contracted to purchase of the plaintiffs in 1867, coin and coin certificates of the value of $600,000; that the delivery of the coin and certificates was made under the contract, and that the cashier of the defendants delivered to the plaintiffs thereupon certified checks of defendants' bank of a firm known as Mellen, Ward & Co., for whose account they directed the purchase to the amount of the coin and certificates, and promised to pay them on presentment, but upon presentation of the checks payment was refused. This suit was the result. The Court instructed the jury to find for the defendants, holding that the power to certify checks of third persons, in behalf of the corporation is not inherent in the office of a cashier of a national bank; nor is the exercise of such a power within the scope of his usual and ordinary duties, and that the National Currency act, not having conferred any such authority upon the cashier, his certificate did not bind the bank on the count for goods sold and delivered. It was held that there was no evidence of such a sale to the defendants, the view being taken that Mellen, Ward & Co., the drawers of the checks, were the purchasers, and were the debtors to the plaintiffs. The cause was argued last Spring in this Court, and was now decided.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion. On all the questions it is held that the facts should have been submitted to the jury, and on the subject of the authority of the cashier to bind the bank by his acts, the Court, in substance, say that by all authorities, English and American, a check may be accepted, and that by the law of merchants in this country, the certification by the bank that the check is good, is equivalent to acceptance, and is an undertaking that it shall remain good. This agreement is as binding on banks as notes of circulation, and the transferee of such a check takes it with the same sense of security that he would the notes of the bank. The certifying bank, it is said, without doubt, intended these consequences, and it is accordingly liable. To hold otherwise would render these important securities a snare and delusion. The power conferred on the cashier invests him with the same authority to certify a check as he has to receive the money of the depositor, as the power is inherent in the office. The cashier is the executive officer of the bank, and conducts all its financial operations, and persons dealing with the bank have a right to rely upon the integrity of its officers when acting within the apparent sphere of their duties, and the bank is bound accordingly. The opinion, which is very elaborate, sustains the plaintiffs on all points, and reverses the judgment.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD dissented, and read a very lengthy opinion maintaining the theory of the Court below. Mr. Justice DAVIS concurs with Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 12.—*Brobst et al. vs. Brock et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This is an action of ejectment to recover certain lands in Schuylkill County, Penn., formerly the property of Brobst, but which is claimed by the defendants in error, by virtue of a mortgage made by him to one Wood, under whom they are in possession. The Court below sustained the title of the defendants in error. The cause was brought here for review, the plaintiffs insisting that the Court below erred in its instructions to the jury on various points. The judgment is here affirmed, the Court holding that as two of the defenses set up were sustained, it was not important to inquire as to the soundness of the instructions [illegible] other defenses which were immaterial. Where there are various exceptions taken according to the local practice, and any of them in the progress of the case become wholly immaterial to the merits as established at the trial, they are no longer assignable as error. It would be idle to reverse the judgment and send the case back for a new trial, if it be certain that the plaintiff cannot recover in the action. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 241.—*Bethell vs. Demaret et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error.

No. 140.—*Messenger vs. Mason.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error.

No. 85.—*Prescott et al. vs. Ship Brewster.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this appeal.

No. 6 (original).—Missouri vs. Kentucky, which has been on argument since Thursday last, was then proceeded with. The case will probably occupy the Court for a day or two yet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION TO QUASH IN THE BOGART EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The United States vs. Robert D. Bogart.—This case has been up in various forms for the last year. The defendant is accused of embezzling $30,000 while employed as Pay-master's clerk on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*. Yesterday the counsel for the defense moved to quash the indictment, and argued that the indictment described defendant as a person having charge of the United States funds in the Navy, and that, therefore, he was triable only by a Court-martial, and that a Civil Court had no jurisdiction over him. Also, that the Court had no jurisdiction, because the act was committed on board the ship *Vermont* while it was in the Southern District instead of the Eastern District of New-York.

On the part of the Government it was argued that while he might be tried by Court-martial, he could also be tried by the Civil Courts, as the offense was not only against the discipline of the navy, but against the general laws of the United States. Also, that the act instituting this district gives this Court concurrent jurisdiction over all matters in the waters of New-York Bay. The papers were taken and decision reserved.

Assistant District-Attorney CATLIN for the Government; Judge [illegible] for the defendant.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ACT OF VOTING.

The United States vs. Thomas Jackson.—At the opening of the Court, Mr. Clayton, attorney for the defendant, stated that upon further investigation he was convinced of the propriety of the ruling of the Court in this case, which was tried on Saturday and which formed the subject of an exception and motion set down for argument this morning. The Court ruled in that case, which was a charge of illegal voting, that laying the ballot upon the box and making oath constituted an act of voting. As the jury on Friday brought the prisoner in guilty with recommendation to mercy, the counsel submitted the case, hoping that such mercy would be exercised. The prisoner has not yet been sentenced.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

USURY.

Charles Abernethy vs. George T. Knight.—This was an action to recover $2,391 12, as a balance of a loan of $5,000, and the defense involved the question of usury. It appeared that the loan was made without any fixed rate or any at all interest being agreed upon. It was agreed, however, that in consideration of the loan, the borrower, who was using the money to go into business, agreed to give the lender for its use three per cent. on the amount of his sales. This percentage was found to be about seven per cent. on the amount loaned, and defendant claimed that payments made under the contract had liquidated the debt. The case was heard before a referee, who gave judgment for the plaintiff. Now, on appeal from the referee's decision, the Court has affirmed the judgment, holding that the contract was not usurious.

John N. Whiting for defendant and appellant; Thomas Allison, of Averill, Allison & Averill, for plaintiff and respondent.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

That no appeals on the general calendar will be heard at the February term. A new calendar of appeals from non-enumerated motions will be made for that term. Notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk before Thursday, Feb. 2, next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE BOWNE ESTATE—RECEIVER'S FEES.

Elizabeth E. Bowne vs. John Lenerick and Harmon B. Duryea, Executors, &c.—This was a motion for the settlement of an order confirming the referee's report, fixing the amount of the receiver's compensation. The matter involved is the estate of Robert H. Bowne, deceased, amounting to over $2,000,000, and frequently reported in the columns of the TIMES. Mr. James M. Sweeny was appointed receiver, and during a year in which he held the trust, collected over $70,000 in rents. The case was referred to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to audit the receiver's accounts, who reported in favor of Mr. Sweeny for a fee of $5,000. To this amount Mr. Evarts, counsel for the executors, objected to as being exorbitant. After argument, Judge SUTHERLAND took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Bangs for motion; Mr. Evarts opposed.

KINGS COUNTY—SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Pratt.

THE EXECUTION OF A WORTHLESS BOND.

George Wrinkler vs. Charles Cooper and Jane Wood.—This was an action to recover $5,110 for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through the neglect of the defendants to execute and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance for certain lots of land situated in the Ninth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

The defendants in their answer acknowledge the rule as alleged in the complaint, but aver that the plaintiff was bound by the terms of the sale to pay, on the day of sale, forty per cent. of the purchase money, besides the ten per cent. auctioneer's fees, which he did pay, and also to execute and deliver to defendants his bond, secured by a three years' mortgage on the premises, for the balance of the purchase money. These conditions they state he did not comply with, although the defendants executed a deed of conveyance and repeatedly tendered it to the plaintiff, who absolutely refused to have anything to do with the property.

A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, including the plaintiff and the auctioneer who sold the premises. Plaintiff's counsel also offered in evidence the assessment roll of Flushing-avenue, to show the value of the property. Mr. Cooper, one of the defendants, was a witness for the defense, but his examination was confined to a single interrogatory. The case being put to the jury, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff.

D. P. Barnard and W. L. Gill for plaintiff; Thos. F. Jackson and Ex-Judge Reynolds for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

INTERESTING ISLAND BILL CASE.

Whitehaim et al. vs. Hugart.—This action was brought upon a draft accepted by the defendant and payable to the order of one Ed. L. Romier. The defense was an allegation of a mistake in the amount and a general denial. When the trial was commenced a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, because it was not alleged that the acceptance was in writing, and because it was not averred that the payee had indorsed the draft or assigned it. The motion was denied. The draft was then received in evidence and a witness testified to the value of £125 sterling. Counsel for the defendant then insisted that the case should be dismissed because it appeared that the draft was not indorsed or assigned; that the plaintiffs were not proven to own the draft, and that the draft was not protested. After argument, the Court submitted the case to the jury who returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $637 in gold. A motion was then made to set aside the verdict upon the foregoing grounds and to expunge the words "in gold" from the verdict. The Court denied the motion, and judgment was entered for plaintiffs.

Gen. R. A. Prior for plaintiffs; Alex. H. Reavey for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 [illegible]	100 Mariposa Pf. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	100 Adams Express [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Amer. M. U. Ex. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 United States Ex. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	100,000 N. Y. C. & H. Scrip [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Union Pacific R. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Panama R. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. West. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Chic. & Rock Isl. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Mil. & St. Paul [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Tol., Wab. & W. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Del., Lac. & W. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Ohio & Miss. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Chic. & Alton R. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Morris & Ess. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	200 Han. & St. Jo. R. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. [illegible]
[illegible]	100 Spr'g M. Coal b. o. [illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Marine	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Manuf. & Merchants'	[illegible]
Mechanics	[illegible]	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Cons. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
Leather Manuf.	[illegible]	Cumberland Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	West. Union Tel.	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Quicksilver Pref.	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Amer. M. U. Express	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	United States Express	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The surrender of Paris caused an advance in Gold and Exchange here, and a decline in the English Funds in London. The theory is that the vast sums of Continental Money sent to London last Summer, on the outbreak of War, for safekeeping, will now be called home, for employment in the old channels. This may prove partially correct, but it is very questionable whether there will be any haste in the operation, and the further suggestion that the demand upon the English markets for supplies of various kinds to replenish the exhausted stores of France may prove quite as important as the drafts upon London for Gold. The sales of Gold here advanced to 111@111⅛ ⅌ cent., and Bills on London were advanced to 109⅝@109¾. There was more animation in the Gold Room than for some days previous, but not an over-confident feeling in regard to the rise in price. The Public Funds of the United States advanced on Saturday's rise and nearly all descriptions, 5-20s and 10-40s, were in demand. The announcement from the Treasury at Washington that the February purchases of 5-20s have been increased to $2,000,000 every Wednesday, making $8,000,000 for the month, also helped the market, which is now over-supplied at scarcely any description.

The Railway market was somewhat irregular in temper, and with the exception of Lake Shore the early speculation was tame, at about Saturday's last quotations. Later, the New-York Central Stock and Scrip were better, and the North-wests and St. Pauls firm. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was higher and there was a moderate show of business in Western Telegraph, Quicksilver, &c. The Pacific Railway Bonds advanced to 91 ⅌ cent. for Centrals, and the advance in Unions to 79½@80 ⅌ cent. was sustained.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. The Money market worked easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, on call. Stock collateral, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on Gold. The amount of business in Bills on London at the advanced rate was not important on the Street, but this has little to do with the private settlements between the Importers and Bankers, for London Credits heretofore granted and falling due about 1st of February.

The Customs demand for Gold today amounted to $540,000. The price in the Gold Room, at the close of business, was 111 ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 30.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108¾
American Gold	110⅞	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	95	96
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90½	90⅝
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	[illegible]
North-west Common	76	76
North-west Preferred	88	88⅞
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75	75⅞
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	54½
Lake Shore	[illegible]	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	35⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	59
Western Telegraph	47	46⅞
Erie	21¾	21⅞
St. Joseph Common	[illegible]	88⅞
Union Pacific	21¼	19⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

Gold receipts	$742,517 50
Gold payments	124,960 51
Gold balance	81,837,659 50
Currency receipts	596,830 30
Currency payments	666,515 58
Currency balance	6,306,138 45
Customs	540,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6's cont., reg., '81	112⅝	5-20 coup., '67	108
6's cont., coup., '81	112⅝	5-20 coup., '68	108⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110⅞	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	109⅝	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	109⅝	6s, currency	111⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64½	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '86	100⅝
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bds., '70	[illegible]
Va. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]
Ga. 6s, bds.	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, F. A., '68	[illegible]	Ind. 6 ⅌ ct. W. L.	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	[illegible]	Ind. 5 ⅌ ct.	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '73	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '78	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	61½	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., '78	100
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. reg. B. L.	[illegible]
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	88½	N. Y. coup. B. L.	105½
La. 6s, Levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	[illegible]
La. 7s, Penitentiary	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	104
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	104
Rhode I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	[illegible]
Ark. 6s, Funded	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Is.	57	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '81	100⅝		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	T. & W. 1st St. L. div.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Con. conv.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d, '93	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100½	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]

The rumor is current today, and there is not much question of its truth, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have entered into a compact with the Ohio and Mississippi Company for a close running arrangement from Cincinnati, where the Marietta Connection of the Baltimore Road terminates, to Louisville and St. Louis, and that the gauge of the road, now six feet, is to be altered to the Baltimore and Ohio gauge by a new or third rail.

Our respected correspondent, C. H. W., writes a tart note on the North-west Circular of Mr. HATCH. Its reflections may be just, but they strike us as too personal for good to either party if published.

The St. Nicholas National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 13.

The Toledo and Warsaw Company will pay their First of February Coupons at the office of Mr. ZENO SECOR, President, No. 60 (Room No. 30) Broadway.

Earnings Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Second and third week January, 1870	$109,234
Second and third week January, 1871	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

The New-York Central Railroad received in 1868-69 an average price per ton, for freight, of $2 17; in 1869-70, this Company received an average price per ton, for freight, of $1 55. If the same rate had been charged in 1869-70 as was charged in 1868-69, the Company would have received $[illegible] more for freight than it did receive, according to the reports taken from POOR'S *Railroad Manual*. We have not the figures for 1869-70, but we have reason to believe that the rates were less for the year 1870 than for any previous year.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade:

"The anthracite coal trade is exceedingly quiet. There is now, as a week ago, a limited coal movement at Shamokin, which scarcely finds outlet and a market westward; but mining of anthracite coal is virtually suspended. The usual monthly public sale of Scranton coal at New-York was again passed on Wednesday last. The Delaware and Hudson Company is sending forward slowly of coal it piled at Honesdale during the last year's drouth, and has yet probably some 40,000 tons on hand. There are also some 60,000 tons on the Reading Railroad Company's wharves at Port Richmond, which the frozen condition of navigation locks there. At the several coal centres that are readily approachable coal for domestic uses is getting low, and prices there are held higher, as they are also in some of the eastern cities. But coal operators are very generally without orders, as well for the reason that the larger consumers are supplied for some time ahead, as that they know that they could not have orders filled to any large extent until the present stock of coal is so reduced in quantity as to make prices satisfactory to producers, when resumption at the mines will take place. On the lines of the carrying companies there is no pressing demand for coal. There is yet nothing positively known as to the date of resumption of work at the mines. If the present snowy and frozen condition of things continues, the suspension is of less consequence, as with the obstruction from this cause, and the necessary repairs usual at this season of the year, no very considerable amount of coal would be marketed. This one unusual fact is still observable—the best of feeling seems to exist between the working men and the operators, a condition that points to the conclusion that prices will not, from short supply, advance much ere the mines are in operation. Some of the operators, with favorably located mines, feel that they are losing the money that they should be making, and are becoming a little impatient. Those claiming to be well-informed in the trade think that resumption cannot be long deferred, and that there is no necessity for excitement or just reason to fear a bare coal market. The sources of supply are so numerous, and the facilities for getting it to market so extensive and rapid, as to remove apprehension on this point. The several coal-carrying companies make the following reports of coal tonnage for the week ending on the 21st inst.: The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for the week 13,227 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st of December last, 563,127 tons, against 461,294 tons to corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 101,833 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 3,938 tons, and since Dec. 1, 333,853 tons, against 395,091 tons in corresponding time last year—a decrease of 7,239 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation reports for the week 2,163 tons, and for the year 57,555 tons, against 55,475 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 2,080 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports for the week 810 tons, and for the year 3,332 tons, against 51,108 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 48,726 tons. The Delaware and Hudson reports for the week 13,538 tons, and for the year 40,123 tons, against 44,900 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 4,777 tons. The Shamokin Division of the Northern Central Railroad reports for the week 6,242 tons, and for the year 22,363 tons, against 16,078 tons to same time last year, an increase of 6,285 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds for the week was 39,736 tons, of which there was of anthracite 44,563 tons, making a total tonnage of anthracite for the year of 1,074,[illegible] tons, a net increase on the tonnage of last year to corresponding time of 39,[illegible] tons. The production of semi-anthracite for the week is reported at 3,801 tons, and for the year, 3,573 tons, and of bituminous for the week 1,687 tons, and for the year, 12,6[illegible] tons. As regards the retail market in this city, it is a little more active in the last two or three days, but at very little if any higher prices—the decrease being not more than usually attends a sharp change in the weather."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN.
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer at par and interest
The new Seven-thirty Gold Loan
Of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secured by first mortgage on a
RAILROAD TWO THOUSAND MILES LONG,
And on a
LAND GRANT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES,
being in all respects the safest, most profitable and permanent security now in the market.
THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
For the fullest information address
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts.
Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st.
Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1871.
☞ THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the [illegible] Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
W. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1871.
☞ LAND DEPARTMENT.
Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $[illegible] of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, C. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET! ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, ISSUED UPON FINISHED ROAD RUNNING TO ST. LOUIS and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.
Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 21 Liberty-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 203 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.
The Bonds have nearly all been marketed [illegible]
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The Coupons maturing Feb. 1 [illegible] of the Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on [illegible]
HENRY E. [illegible] & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,675	Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	1,130
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	10,231	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	14,025	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Starch	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	297	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tea, half chests	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	110	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]		

The exports of domestic Produce since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Annette*, for Antwerp—[illegible] Bacon, [illegible] bales Cotton, 44 hhds. Tobacco, 480 tierces Lard, 30 cases Lard, 1,500 bags Coffee, 2 cases Cigars, [illegible].

By the bark *Brie*, for Antwerp—[illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] tierces Lard, 200 bags Clover-seed, 31 bales Cotton, 600 bbls. Resin, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark *Nevada*, for Gibraltar—2,460 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Jos. Barrows*, for Vigo—[illegible] Refined Petroleum, [illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *E. Hill*, for Venice—7,200 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in light request at $5 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

BRICKS—Have been firm and in fair request, with limited offerings.

CANDLES—Have been dull at old rates.

COCOA—Has been quiet at former figures.

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—There has been a fair business reported for early delivery at unchanged prices; sales, 1,230 bales, of which 570 bales were to spinners, [illegible] [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	[illegible]	14
Good Ordinary	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	16⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—[illegible]

EARTHENWARE—[illegible]

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in some request at 75@80c., for the better qualities.

FISH—The trade has been in a jobbing way at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and quoted up 10c. ⅌ bbl. The inquiry has been chiefly for low and medium grades, chiefly shipping extras, which have not been offered with much freedom at the rul[ing] figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, [illegible] We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to choice	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and quoted firmer in price; [illegible] Rye Flour continues in good request [illegible] Corn-meal continues in fair request [illegible] Buckwheat Flour continues in demand [illegible] We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Cornmeal, poor to choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—Under the private reports from France, and the higher Liverpool quotations, Wheat has advanced [illegible] [illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 30, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	[illegible]	Barley	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	Malt	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Peas	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—Has been inactive at unaltered prices. Manila, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been sparingly sought after within a range [illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Business has been generally slow; the offerings of desirable stock having been quite limited on the basis of previous quotations.

METALS—Trade has been dull in all lines, without any material alteration noted in values.

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, at generally steady rates.

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

[illegible] Milch Cows can scarcely be quoted. [illegible] in Milch Cows. Veals are in demand and continue scarce [illegible]

SALES TODAY—ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET YARDS.

[illegible]

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

[illegible]

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 [illegible]-STREET.

Sales effected at above yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1871: 10 Beeves, 28 Cows, 500 Veals, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. LECTURE BY REV. ROBERT COLLYER. Subject: "Clear Grit."

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. TAEUSCHUNG AUF TAEUSCHUNG. Leading character by Miss Veneta.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY. No. 82 5th-av. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 61 125th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... 3
Two copies, one year ... 5
Ten copies, one year ... 20
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... 2
Five copies, one year ... 9
Ten copies, one year ... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year ... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra ... 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

M. JULES FAVRE has transmitted an official telegram to the Government at Bordeaux announcing the signing of the armistice and the treaty of capitulation. The elections will be held Feb. 8, and the National Assembly will meet at Bordeaux Feb. 15. A member of the Paris branch of the Government will leave at once for Bordeaux. The German occupation of the forts about Paris was unattended by any incidents of more than ordinary interest. Fifty-three millions of francs is the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation. A Versailles telegram says a cordon has been drawn around Paris, and egress and ingress is by permit from the German authorities. The revictualing of the city will be made under supervision of German officers. Peace is confidently regarded by them as secured. The German troops are bitterly disappointed at not being permitted to enter the city.

A Basle telegram says numbers of Gen. BOURBAKI's army are crossing the eastern frontier at Nonenburg in Baden and Pruntrul in Switzerland. Gen. CHANZY has at length been heard from. His head-quarters are at Laval, and his army occupy Vierzon, Bourges and Nevers. The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men it is said, and the conscription of 1871 will add 300,000 to that number. A Bordeaux dispatch says that at the termination of the armistice France will resume the war with 500,000 men.

Measures are to be taken in Boston for an organized effort toward the relief of the suffering population of France. In San Francisco the fall of Paris created but little emotion. The Germans there are preparing for a demonstration of joy.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte will insist that the London Conference shall restore to Turkey complete control over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and will not consent to any new stipulation limiting the navigation of these Straits.... Prince CHARLES of Roumania has published a letter intimating that he will resign in consequence of the great liberty allowed the people by the Constitution.... The Federal Council of the German Empire is convoked by decree to meet Feb. 20. The German Parliament will meet March 9.... Gen. YZQUIERDO has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands by the King of Spain.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several memorials were presented in favor of the establishment of a homeopathic university at Washington. Several bills were reported from committees, but not disposed of. After the morning hour had expired, the day was spent on the question of admitting the Senators from Georgia. Mr. TRUMBULL argued in favor of the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring in favor of Mr. HILL's claims, but pronouncing MILLER ineligible. Mr. STEWART urged the adoption of the minority report in favor of FARROW and WHITELEY, and Mr. THURMAN advocated the claims of Mr. MILLER. Mr. STEWART's proposition was rejected by a vote of 12 to 38. No other vote was reached at the hour of adjournment.

In the House several new bills were introduced. Among these was one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government, and making the penalty of intoxication on the part of Government employes prompt dismissal from the service; and one to regulate commerce among the several States. The latter provides for a general law under which railroads, canals and other highways from one State to another, may be established and operated. The rest of the morning hour was consumed in the reading of bills, and by dilatory motions to stave off the consideration of the New-York and Washington Air Line Railroad. Then the claims of Mr. CHORPENNING, a mail contractor, were considered, and the joint resolution passed at the last session for an adjustment of his accounts was repealed. A resolution was adopted welcoming the Fenian exiles, and a report made from the Judiciary Committee adverse to the claims of woman for the franchise under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Next Saturday was fixed upon as a day to be devoted to Territorial business, and the Senate resolution appointing Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute was passed. This closed the day's proceedings.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches held sessions last night. In the Senate the bill authorizing the taking of additional lands and waters for the Croton Aqueduct, New-York, was reported. The bills to revise acts relating to public instruction, and to incorporate the American Home Missionary Society, were passed. The resolution was adopted to elect, on the 8th of February, Regents of the University, in place of GIDEON HAWLEY and ROBERT CAMPBELL, deceased. The bill prescribing the manner of electing town officers in Richmond County was ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly bills were introduced to prevent fraud in the sale of coal in New-York; providing that all sales of real estate in New-York under decree of any Court shall be made by the Sheriff, except when that official is interested; authorizing the City of Troy to take water from the Hudson for city use; to erect a new county from part of Steuben, and to incorporate a New-York railroad company, and authorizing them to lay a double track on the west side of the city to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and back to Sixth-street. The bill increasing the pay for publishing the Session laws to fifty cents a folio uniformly was ordered to a third reading; also the bill fixing the compensation of Supervisors was ordered to a third reading, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The President, yesterday, sent to Congress a message accompanying the proceedings of the Council of Indian tribes, held at Okmulgee in December, at which a declaration of rights and a constitution for their government was adopted, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the views of the Secretary of the Interior thereon. The President does not think it would not be advisable to receive the new Territory with the constitution as it is now framed, as Congress should hold the power of approving or disapproving of all legislative action by the Territory, and the Executive should have the power to appoint the Governor, Judicial and other officers, so long as it remains a Territory. He recommends as close an adherence to their wishes as is consistent with safety.

The steamer *Kensington*, from Savannah, Ga., was sunk in a collision with the bark *Templar* recently, about sixty miles north-northeast of Hatteras. The crew and passengers of the *Kensington* were picked up by the steamer *Georgia*, off Body Island, and taken to Charleston, S. C. The bark *Templar* was supposed to have sunk with all on board save one, but it was afterward found that she had been towed into Hampton Roads.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked the passage of a special act authorizing the enlistment of 200 men, for service at the Naval Academy, to constitute a permanent crew for manning the practice-ship.

The Apache Indians, in Arizona, are committing depredations about Tucson and Preston, killing whites and driving off their cattle.

The impeachment trial of the Governor of North Carolina opened formally yesterday, and a postponement today was granted to permit the respondent to answer the response in accordance with an amendment in the articles of impeachment.

The prominent citizens of Boston have signed an address to King VICTOR EMMANUEL, which will soon be forwarded.

The annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, of the State of New-York, will be held in Albany, beginning on Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The roof of the Erie Railroad Locomotive Works at Newburg fell on Sunday, the weight of snow demolishing four locomotives, and slightly injuring one man.

The Cause of Local Misgovernment.

The Troy *Times* says, as everybody says, and what is quite true, that the honest men in this State are in a majority, and that if they wish to save Troy and other cities from the plunderers, all they have to do is "to let partisanship slide, and to unite in Troy and everywhere else in putting the right sort of men in office." We are sorry to say we hardly think the enunciation of this proposition does much to help us out of our difficulties. Most people are familiar with it, but it has thus far affected the political course of very few. It has long been quite clear that so long as the honest men of this City allowed themselves to be divided on municipal questions by their diversity of views on Federal questions, they would never get the better of the common enemy. The fact is that the Tweedites have, as we pointed out the other day, been able to build up their power, mainly owing to the preoccupation of the public mind by the anti-slavery struggle. Federal questions must always have a great advantage over local questions, owing to their breadth and scope, and to the vast size of the community which takes a common interest in them—owing in short to their being *national* questions. But during the last ten years this advantage has been enormously increased by the war and the questions arising out of the war. Whether the Union was to be or not to be; if it was to be, what kind of Union, and how maintained and paid for—are topics which, as long as men are men, must have more attraction for people than the government of a single city, even if it be the City we live in. The consequence is that it has been of late years difficult in an unusual degree to get good men who differed about the government of the United States to unite about the government of New-York.

TWEED and his friends have, of course, taken advantage of this. The knaves are not divided by Federal questions. Indeed, about Federal questions they do not care one straw. They would like, perhaps, to put one of their own men in the Presidential chair, so as to transfer some of the operations of the Ring to Washington; but even about this we suspect few of them are very anxious. They are not politicians in any good sense of the word. Few, if any of them, have any ideas or questions of policy. Whether slavery, or the Union, or the tariff lasts, or does not last, is very nearly the same to them. The *Alabama* claims and the fishery difficulties they view with complete indifference. They are interested in no system of taxation except that of New-York City. The income tax they do not pay, and, therefore, do not care whether it is abolished or not, and so on through the whole range of subjects over which Congress has jurisdiction. Of money they are fond, and they have so arranged things in New-York that they can get nearly as much money as they please. Their quarrels among themselves are only temporary, and are almost always about the manner in which the plunder is divided. When we hear of a division among them, such as occurred last year, it is never caused by a difference of opinion on a public question, but always by the dissatisfaction of some active politician with his share of the spoils. He begins active opposition to the others as soon as he finds there is no other way of bringing them to terms, but they invariably "settle" with him as soon as he becomes too troublesome, and he once more relapses into obscurity, and becomes an invisible but zealous worker for the common interest.

This absence of opinions and convictions of course gives them an enormous advantage over the honest portion of the community. Many a laugh they have doubtless had since 1860 over the heat and passion with which honest Democrats and Republicans were fighting over the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the Civil Rights act, the impeachment, and the whole process of reconstruction. And many a laugh they will have so long as Federal questions are so absorbing as to prevent cordial co-operation on municipal affairs between people who own honestly-acquired property. Of course, the ideal state of things would be one in which people would act on municipal matters without reference to their opinions on Federal matters, and we do not despair of seeing a very close approach to it. The great obstacle to it now is the blind persistence of the Democrats in opposing or seeking to overturn the results of the war. As long as they display this spirit, Republicans will stand on guard against them, and co-operation, even against thieves, will be difficult if not impossible. The questions which brought on the war, and have been raised by the war, are of too vast moment to permit those who fought the war out, and struggled to secure its fruits by legislation, to submit to any trifling with them, or act cordially with any one who is trying to upset them, for any purpose whatever. But the new Federal questions which are coming up are not of a nature to divide the public as the old ones divided it. They cannot possibly become so exciting, and will, therefore, not interfere as the old ones did with the work of local reform. Nobody will ever say that he does not care how much TWEED or SWEENY plunder him so long as he can keep down the duty on pig-iron, or prevent the loan of the Government credit to the Oshkosh Central Railroad. When the City revenue gets up, as it nearly has already, to the level of the Federal expenditure for civil purposes, and it becomes a question whether a man can carry on business in the City at a fair profit or not, the government of the City of New-York must become to those who live in it one of the most momentous of all subjects, and whenever this happens the honest men will readily combine to outvote the rogues.

The great and the first thing to be done now is to convince people that the rogues are really in a minority. Of course, when you state this to anybody as an abstract proposition, he concurs in it at once; the community could not last, he says, if it were not so. Nevertheless, in practice, people can hardly be got to believe it, so accustomed are they to see the rogues come off victorious, and so doubtful are they as to anything like co-operation or discipline among the respectable. It is this mutual distrust which works most of our woes. To get rid of it is the first step in reform.

An Act to Make Religion Hereditary.

We trust that the animated debate in the State Senate of Friday last, did not escape our readers' attention. It arose on a bill presented by Senator NORTON, which ought to be entitled an "Act to make religion hereditary among the children of the vagrant classes." No more remarkable law, bearing on topics of this nature, we venture to say, was ever proposed in any legislative assembly. We have, as our City readers are aware, an "Established Church" in New-York, supported in large part by the State. This Church, as the late Italian meeting showed, controls the great body of the politicians, besides having an absolute rule over the ignorant classes. There was one field, however, in which it was losing ground, usually the best of all fields for priestcraft—that is among the immense multitude of destitute, abandoned, and criminal children which are left by European immigration and the misfortunes of a large city, drifting through our streets. Here the living spirit of humanity which pervades the Protestant sects, had been laboring with great devotion and earnestness for many years. On all sides in our City, institutions of benevolence for this unfortunate class had sprung up. We have had our Houses of Refuge, our Juvenile Asylums, our Houses of Industry, Industrial Schools and Newsboys' Homes. These simple and humble charities have worked in a broad and unsectarian way. They have never taught dogmas, or sought to proselytize, but have sheltered and fed and instructed without reference to creed or race. They have been remarkably successful, and their ingenious efforts and practical results have been an honor to the City. The most useful of all their labors has unquestionably been the removal of abandoned children to homes in the country.

This particular effort of benevolence it is the design of Senator NORTON's bill to utterly prohibit. Any institution for the care or reception of minors who are either destitute or criminal, in indenturing or disposing of them in places in the country, is obliged to require a written obligation from the employer that he "*will not interfere with the religious belief* which such child may have received from his parents." Still further the burden of incriminating itself is thrown on the benevolent society, and it is obliged, through one of its officers, to report, under oath to the Legislature, that these and other provisions have not been violated, and the willful violation is punished by a penalty of one hundred dollars. It is still further provided that such society or institution shall not "interfere with the religious belief" of any child under its care, under the same penalty.

Let our readers consider how this will work. The Juvenile Asylum, for instance, receives from the Court a little vagrant whom his drunken father was employing to steal. It shelters, and feeds, and instructs him. On the Sunday, the child is taught the simple principles of Christianity. The father, becoming sober, complains to a Police Justice that "the religious belief of his child is interfered with," in that he is not taught the worship of the Virgin, or some other dogma. The Judge at once releases the boy to rove the streets, and fines the Asylum. Or, again, the House of Refuge, having trained and reformed a little thief until he seems likely to be a useful member of society, sends him to a farmer in Illinois to begin life. The boy's parents had been Catholic, though he himself may be indifferent. The farmer is required to sign a bond that he will "never interfere with the religious belief that the child may have received from his parents." That is, he can never take him to Sunday-school or church, never read the Protestant Bible with him, or invite him to any Protestant services, or otherwise influence him in his belief.

No Western farmer, of course, would sign such an obligation. The result would be that the House of Refuge would be forced to bring the lad back to New-York to be exposed to temptation and shift for himself. The same results would attend all that most beneficent system of emigration which is now going on under the Children's Aid Society, and other kindred institutions. The little waifs, who are now becoming honest and useful men in the West, would be left in the streets of this City. The farmers would not consent to receive them under such onerous conditions. The one Roman Catholic institution ("The Protectory") for such children in this City could not accommodate a hundredth part of them. They would drift about the streets, and grow up as thieves and vagabonds. But there would be one advantage of all this, in the view of the framers of this act. The children of the street would still be under the influence of their priests. Even in Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing, they would still have their religious belief without "interference."

What next shall we have from the priestly party in the Legislature? Will they pass an act that no Protestant family shall "interfere with the religious belief" of their servants? We cannot believe that the manhood of the Protestants in our rural districts is so enfeebled by party influence as to allow an act so oppressive and inquisitorial to Protestant institutions to pass. Suppose such a law had been proposed, bearing as severely on Catholic institutions! What a storm would have raged! Is there no limit to the endurance of our own people under this priestly tyranny? We warn the Democrats of the Senate and House of the fact that a change in two or three districts in the next election will throw the Legislature into the hands of the Republicans. Let the intelligent Press in the country fully ventilate this discussion, and show their country constituents how their delegates are voting on "Hereditary Religion."

Personal Criticism.

When Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and his friends came out on the eve of an election, and signed a document certifying that the accounts of the City were all properly kept, almost everybody felt that they had committed an act of great unfairness toward the public. The facts were simple. All properly audited accounts have been withheld from the tax-payers for two or three years. It was stated by several Democrats, leaders of the "Young Democracy," that a deficiency of not less than *five millions* existed in the Controller's Department. We demanded the production of the official reports, which the Controller is bound by law to issue every year. At this stage of affairs, Mr. ASTOR, Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. O. ROBERTS, (the latter of whom is part proprietor, and apparently occasional editor of the *Sun*,) made a superficial examination of a few City accounts, and roundly certified that they were all faithfully and properly kept. Experienced accountants assured us that such an investigation, to be of any value, would have occupied an expert fully three months, even if assisted by a staff of clerks. Yet Mr. ASTOR and his friends spent no more than *six hours* in the City offices. Can it be said that we exceeded our duty toward the public in exposing the want of principle—we may almost say the want of honor—which was displayed in such a transaction? The public, we have reason to believe, not only indorse our views, but thank us for giving them expression. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, on the contrary, is of opinion that we are very wrong for daring to say a word which might be unpleasant to the feelings of "our best men," as he calls Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, and O. ROBERTS. This idea Mr. FIELD appears to have borrowed from the *World*, which alone among the newspapers of the country ventured to put it forth. We hold still that Mr. ASTOR and his friends were guilty of a breach of faith toward the public, and that it was our bounden duty to say so, and to say it in a way which could not be misunderstood. If we had refrained from doing this, the system of calling in Messrs. ASTOR & Co. to "whitewash" public officers would probably have become an essential part of TWEED and SWEENY's mode of government. As it is, when Mr. ASTOR and his friends attempt anything of the kind again, they know what they have to expect. We shall not be deterred from speaking the plain truth by Mr. FIELD's accusing us of being "personal." Without "personalities" of *this* kind, a newspaper would be nothing better than an almanac. Personalities of the sort which Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS allows to appear in his paper, the *Sun*, and which he sometimes inspires, comes under a very different category, and should subject the person guilty of them to heavy fine or imprisonment. Let us by all means have the law of libel modified in any way which should compel men like Mr. ROBERTS' editors to act like decent journalists, and not like ruffians. The Press would be vastly the better for a change of that kind. But honest criticism on men who place themselves in a position to challenge it is one thing for which the public looks to us, and we shall continue to supply it, notwithstanding Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S displeasure.

Solvency in Life Insurance.

The disturbance which recent failures in the insurance world have created will not be an unmitigated evil if it concentrates attention upon the true test of solvency in life insurance and the essential conditions of good management. The immediate effect is prejudicial to the business. The saying of DE MORGAN, that absolute security is nowhere found in a greater degree than in a carefully governed life insurance company, has been so twisted and perverted that most persons were accustomed to regard failure in life insurance as an utter impossibility. The delusion has served as a cover for many impudent cheats, and has impaired the effect of criticism upon the recklessness and extravagance in the conduct of business which an almost criminal competition has produced. This delusion the recent failure of the Great Western Life and the Farmers and Mechanics' Life has rudely broken. The result is something not unlike panic. An entire system is suspected because abuses which have fastened themselves upon it have produced natural and disastrous results.

Before confidence can be restored, the responsibility for the irregular—not to say fraudulent—practices revealed in the failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company, must be determined, either by legal proceedings against the parties implicated, or by legislation that shall fix the penalties of criminality for any future practices of the same kind. If, as reported, the aggregate apparent business of the Company in question were increased, and the ratio of its expenses reduced, by a pretended issue of policies which never were issued, there must be, somewhere, a responsibility of which the law can take cognizance. In such a case it is not enough that the affairs of the Company are placed in the hands of a receiver. If the Superintendent have the requisite authority, his duty is to bring to punishment the officials chargeable with the malpractice; and if he have not authority, his duty is to urge upon the Legislature amendments that will furnish better safeguards than the public at present possess.

The efficacy of legislation in regard to life insurance is, however, necessarily limited. The misfortune is, not that we have too little legislation upon the subject, but that we have too much. People rely upon the protection afforded by law, although the only adequate protection must be derived from an intelligent discrimination between good and bad management, and from adherence on the part of companies to tests which only public opinion can enforce. The law fulfills its proper purpose when it exacts from the companies sworn and specific statements as to their affairs, and provides for the publication of information so acquired, and when, further, it provides for the severe punishment of irregularities and frauds of the nature resorted to in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Company. It does more harm than good when it leads the public to put faith in stockholders' capital as of any appreciable value except during the earliest stage of a company's business; and it goes beyond its province when it lays down rules and imposes conditions which every company should be free to determine for itself.

The essential information, and that which should be supplied, officially, to the public in a more readable form than is at present adopted, embraces three distinct points: First, the amount of business, and the ratio of the reserve, or accumulation of premiums, to the sum required to constitute solvency. Second, the character of the securities in which the reserve is invested. Third, the cost of management, discriminating between salaries and other fixed outlay, and commissions paid to agents, with an additional distinction between the rate allowed on new business and the rate on renewal premiums. This information, or a large proportion of it, may be derived from the present reports. But it is mixed with a mass of returns possessing little or no value save to the companies or their agents, and in the matter of expenditures the statements are so "lumped" as to render them practically unavailable.

The first and simplest test the Superintendent already, in a bulky way, enables the public to apply for themselves. Let it be distinctly understood that no company is solvent whose "reserve," or accumulation of premiums, does not equal the present value of the insurances—in other words, does not amount to the sum that would be required for the reinsurance of all outstanding risks;—and a large number of companies will be at once discarded as unworthy of confidence. In the application of this test, stockholders' capital is really not entitled to popular consideration. It has use in the case of a company, whose business is very small, but is infinitesimal in proportion to the reserve required by a large company, whose solvency can be secured only by a wise administration of the money supplied by the policy-holders. As a rule, then, we suggest that policy-holders who desire to judge intelligently of the companies they are interested in, and parties who desire guidance in the taking out of policies, should trust only companies whose premium assets are equal to their liabilities, mathematically determined. We do not say that a company whose actual reserve is but seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the needed reserve, may not, under more careful management, acquire the requisite strength. But a really solvent company is alone that which can endure the test we have described.

Expenses afford another test that is universally applicable. The rates of commission generally allowed are exorbitant, and there is a general tendency to extravagance which takes shelter under such headings as "all other expenses." It is not easy to define a maximum percentage as the cost of carrying on business; but that is a safe rule which estimates the rate of expenditure for management by comparison with the rates incurred by other companies. Other things being equal, a company whose expenses are fifteen per cent. of the premium income is better than a company whose expenses amount to twenty-five per cent.; and a company that does not expend more than ten per cent. is better than either. The time will no doubt come when ten per cent. will be regarded as a large average cost of acquiring and conducting business; and the nearer companies approach this rate now, the better is their management. The more unsound a company, the more lavish is its expenditure.

A Turning Point in French History.

Every day that the events of the war drift further away from us we shall be better able to realize how gigantic a convulsion it has been, and how thoroughly it has unsettled all the pre-existing order of European politics. The single act of the drama that still remains may be less exciting than that which ended with Woerth, or Sedan, or Paris, but certainly involves issues of still greater magnitude than those which immediately followed from the previous phases of the great international debate. The National Assembly which is to meet on the 15th February, will have, in the first place, to decide the great question of peace or war. Their answer to this, there need be no great difficulty in prophesying. There will, doubtless, be blatant socialists from Lyons and Marseilles, as well as a few from Paris itself, who will express the views of a noisy, but far from powerful section of the population, by speaking and voting against what they will denominate as a "shameful peace." But the peasantry that has suffered from Uhlan raids and multiplied requisitions, that already stands face to face with opening Spring, without horses or oxen to draw the plow, and without seed-corn to put into the furrow once it is made; the peasantry that clung to the Empire because it represented social order, and seemed their only bulwark against chaos, they forming two-thirds of the entire population, will assuredly elect delegates pledged to vote for peace, no matter what the conditions.

But a greater question even than that awaits the Constituent Assembly: What is to be done with France? Is the Republic *de facto* to become a Republic *de jure*, and if so, how far is the Constitution of 1848 to be modified by the Imperial legislation that has intervened? Whatever be the ultimate form of government into which France may settle, it would be utterly contrary to all precedent and analogy if a popularly-elected body like the Constituent Assembly did not ratify the existing Republic. The Legislative Assembly which follows it may annul the members of the Provisional Government on account of their presumed errors, or their demonstrated failure in the task they undertook, and so may pave the way for sweeping changes. But it is hardly probable that the eight or nine hundred popular Deputies who are to meet at Bordeaux will do much more than recognize the order of things that is presented to them, and do their best to give it cohesion and stability. The large towns of France are at present in no temper to parley with either Imperialists or Orleanists, and a civil war would certainly result from any attempt to force the claims of either. The peasant proprietors of France are among the most pronounced Conservatives in Europe, but even presuming that a majority of them are still prepared to vote for a regency and the continuation of the Imperial dynasty, they are not prepared to fight for these objects. To fight against them is precisely what the majority of the city populace would be certain to do, and if any reliance can be placed upon an endless series of protests signed by a very large portion of French officers in German prisons, a powerful section of the army is opposed alike to restoration or regency. The probabilities are therefore in favor of the continued existence of the Republic, under different leaders, it may be, and possibly with a dangerous tendency to the old French constitutional vice of excessive centralization, but still a Republic, pure and simple, of infinite significance to Europe, as well as to France.

MINOR TOPICS.

The affairs of the Custom-house naturally have a strong fascination for the honest and respected editor of the *Sun*, and in a recent number of his paper he complains that corruption exists to a great extent in that establishment. Well, suppose it does, would the President have made matters any better by appointing a professional black-mailer as Collector of the Port? Yet because the President would not be bullied into such an appointment, he has been systematically vilified in the columns of the *Sun*, in a manner worthy only of the dastard who assailed the character of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON when that gentleman was not in a position to defend himself. Again, the *Sun* says that Custom-house inspectors "are in the habit of receiving bribes." So is the *Sun*, and therefore it is not in a very good position for rebuking others. An editor who goes about clad in a coat of black-mail is not quite the person to lecture Custom-house inspectors on the duty of keeping their hands out of other people's pockets.

The "Lord BORTHWICK" who appears in the DUDLEY FIELD correspondence is really Lord BORTHWICK—well known to many Americans as CUNNINGHAM BORTHWICK. He is a man thoroughly competent to write upon the subject to which his letter must have referred, but is there any excuse whatever for publishing the answer to his letter without the letter itself? This is what Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has done, and we must say that it is of a piece with his conduct throughout the controversy. He makes assertions which he cannot substantiate, and evades every question which he finds it awkward to answer. What are we to think of any man who, while pretending to publish a correspondence, deliberately suppresses a very important letter and prints only his reply to it? Is this fair play?—is it acting in an upright and candid manner? We appeal to the public to decide. If Mr. FIELD is afraid to publish Lord BORTHWICK's letter—as he evidently is, why did he publish his own answer to it? Lord BORTHWICK may judge from the treatment he has received how far Mr. FIELD may be trusted when he undertakes to sit in judgment on the actions or motives of others.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, would have Congress enact a Prohibitory Liquor law, applicable exclusively to the civil, military and naval officers and employes of the Government. A bill introduced by him yesterday makes the selling or giving of any intoxicating liquor to any person employed in those classes, "a crime against the peace of society," punishable by fine and imprisonment. Another provision punishes with summary dismissal all officers and employes "who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors." Why not embrace the President and the members of his Cabinet? Why not take in all Senators and Representatives? Why not visit with severe penalties every man in the City of Washington who is not in faith and practice a total abstainer? The absurdity of the proposition could not be greater than it is, and the inconsistency of its author would be more complete.

Now that there is a reasonable prospect of Prussia coming to terms with France, we may expect Count BISMARCK to be ready, by the time the London Conference finally meets, with a more decided policy on the Eastern question than he has hitherto given any indication of holding. The German Empire, with its hands pretty full of a great military enterprise, and hardly as yet realizing its own greatness in the political system of Europe, might not improbably have been ready to give Russia her own way in the East, in return for the friendly neutrality of that Power. But the German Empire with leisure to contemplate its magnificent future, and with all its hosts reunited to stir the patriotic ardor of its united people, will hardly be likely, as a well-informed critic puts it, to sanction any treaty that would prepare the way to "allow Russia to put an iron girdle round the waist of Germany, and go to Constantinople." If NAPOLEON III. had struck for Luxembourg before Sadowa, he might have got it, and if Russia had sent her fleet to the Dardanelles on the back of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's first circular, she would at least have had Prussia neutral. Now, BISMARCK will probably meet the one Emperor as he did the other, by a roundabout mode of diplomatic action, which may be briefly indicated by a popular mode of symbolic language, consisting in expanding the fingers at right angles to the nose.

The House spent some time yesterday in convicting itself of very hasty and impolitic action toward the close of last Session. What is known as the "Chorpenning Claim," involving $440,000, has been before every Postmaster-General, in succession, for some years back, and has been by all rejected as inadmissible. Amid the hurry of last July, a resolution was quietly smuggled through, requiring the present Postmaster-General to pay the amount. Conscious of its iniquity, he had no alternative but to prepare to pay. Meanwhile, the subject was ventilated, and the House yesterday repealed the resolution it had ignorantly adopted. There was much moralizing on the suggestiveness of the incident, but the lesson it teaches will be forgotten when the next scramble occurs.

An unknown hand strewed flowers over the grave of NERO, and CARLYLE deposes to the fact of at least one person having wept for ROBESPIERRE, but in the case of these distinguished scoundrels, as well as in the case of lesser ruffians, it has been the consistent practice of humanity to bury them quietly out of sight, and to refrain from blazoning their crimes against society by giving them a splendid public funeral. We have changed all that, however. We have an extensive class of scoundrels, both inside and outside of the law, who seize every opportunity to parade their cynical contempt for public decency. It is, perhaps, hardly worth while inquiring what were the sentiments that actuated the motley crowd who on Sunday last, at Philadelphia, heaped upon the remains of a brutal and reckless felon such honors as are accorded to the good and the great. They behaved, after their kind, in recognizing the only eminence they could appreciate—that of villainy. The extent of the demonstration—melancholy burlesque as it was—may fairly remind us of the power of the class from whom it emanated, as well as of that closely-allied class of unconvicted plunderers that makes the occupation of the avowed criminals to be regarded with comparative indulgence, and secure for them immunities without which their ranks would be greatly thinned.

The melancholy accident at Yorkville, by which an entire family was suffocated by an escape of gas, is, for several reasons, very sadly suggestive. In the first place, it is not a little unfortunate for the cause of public benevolence, which, at this season, needs all the encouragement we can possibly bestow upon it, to find the donations of a charitable society so lamentably misapplied, as in this case where the supply of flour had been exchanged for a supply of rum. It would be too much to expect that those intrusted with the dispensing of public bounty should be held responsible for the character of its recipients, but it is, perhaps, to be desired that they should keep their installments within limits modest enough to be incapable of exchanging for any very large quantity of intoxicating drink. The neglect involved in turning on the gas at the main, without these poor people being warned to stop up the pipe which had been cut in their miserable lodging, appears from the details before us to have been almost culpable.

The spirited local comedy of "the wooing of the Fenians" is not yet played out. There are indications, however, that it is approaching the natural dénouement, when the curtain will fall upon the coy exiles, dropping upon the sympathetic bosom of Tammany. O'GORMAN has sent ROSSA and his compatriots a check for $15,000 "on account." The Fenian exiles would be more than mortal if they failed to respond to the eloquent appeal to that feeling of gratitude which has been defined as "a lively sense of favors to come." Accordingly we find that yesterday afternoon their representatives were closeted with the Common Council Committee of Arrangements, and we shall probably be next informed that the Custom-house has gracefully retired from the unequal contest. Let us give ROSSA and the rest of them all the credit they deserve for having endeavored to keep their gar-

ments unspotted from Tammany. Even now, we should not be surprised to hear them protest a little more, but only to find as the description in the lines, "a little time they strove—but then relented, and vowing they would ne'er consent—consented."

Whatever the fair advocates of female suffrage, under the clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment, may think of the conclusions come to by the Judiciary Committee, they have no reason to complain of the spirit in which their representations have been met. The report which we publish this morning meets them fairly upon the ground of dispassionate argument of a great constitutional question, and disposes of their various pleas in a way that whether convincing or not to those most immediately interested, is both in tone and temper all they could possibly desire.

The *Sun* in the following paragraph, which we copy from its issue of yesterday, frankly admits that it will have nothing to do with any overthrow of Tammany, and gives one reason for its silence. If another reason is wanted, those who have read a recent pamphlet called the *Sun Bill* will have no difficulty in supplying it:—

"Tammany will doubtless be overthrown some day; but that day will not be expedited by the silly clamor of all the fools in the world."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Lucy Rushton, a lady who some years ago came before the public as the manageress and principal actress of a theatre which has had too many transformations to be ever permanently prosperous, reappeared, after a lengthened absence, as the star artist at Wood's Museum last evening. Miss Rushton has brought to Wood's with the impressive form admired in the past, a great deal of earnestness and force as a performer. These influential gifts and acquirements are displayed to much advantage in "Red Hands," a drama written, we believe for Miss Rushton, and of a kind that wins much popular success. Mr. Gilbert A'Becket has done better literary work than has resulted in the production of "Red Hands," but he has never been more fortunate in the construction of a piece intended to startle the spectator by means of tragic events, and to keep him in his seat by the desire generally felt to ascertain in what manner a story turns out. We have no inclination by revealing this story to spoil the pleasure of the reader, who would at a future date draw from the last-named source of gratification a fair share of an evening of enjoyment. Briefly, we may say, that in "Red Hands" the most lasting interest is awakened by the mishaps of a mother, *Rachel Harmon*, by name, who has been robbed of her child by *Walter Harmon*, an adventurer, who, previous to announcing himself in justification of the title of the play, has become the second husband of *Rachel*. Miss Lucy Rushton, who represents *Rachel*, portrays the woman with a tenderness toward her child, and a vigor of hatred and of action toward her persecutors, supplying proof of study, and securing numerous assurances of effectiveness. Mr. C. W. Barry, who embodies *Walter Harmon*, paints that person in recognizable but still forceful colors. A comic character, that of *Crockett*, a detective, is cleverly taken by Mr. L. J. Mestayer. Miss Annie Firmin sustains gracefully a rôle of which pallor and prettiness are the essential attributes. The other characters are assigned to fit players, and it can be said without flattery that the whole performance, which was heartily applauded, is even and striking. A picture of "Raging Falls," in Australia, was the only notable scenic feature of the entertainment, and was decidedly realistic. The change of costume made necessary by the lapse of fourteen years between the prologue and the first act, was less suggestive of truth, for it is hard to believe that scarlet stockings, in daily wear, can outlast that period, and dazzle the eye at so ripe an age.

AFFAIRS AT NIBLO'S.

New blood has been infused into the "Black Crook." In plainer words, that spectacle, although unflagging in its power of attractiveness, has been endowed with fresh charms. Niblo's was packed by an audience assembled to gaze upon the novel features of the piece, last evening, and the house was not emptied of its contents until half an hour after the usual time. Two new dances, "The Demons' Revel" and "The Candelabra Ballet," commended themselves to the admirers of dancing and picturesque grouping, which fills an important part in "The Black Crook" for their beauty as divertissements and pictures. Mlle. Bonfanti, an artist whom it were impossible to overpraise for surety and finish of execution, and Signor Novissimo, are the leading performers in both numbers of the dance, the new music for "The Demons' Revel" being the work of Signor Operti, whose delicate taste and tried experience are once more testified to by a series of graceful and cleverly-written movements. An act consisting of classical postures and vaulting by the Brothers Rizarelli was the earliest of the fresh acrobatic displays, and an exceedingly pretty and difficult parlor entertainment, by M. Segrist and two tiny gymnasts, was next in order, and really first in interest. A dance on stilts by the Sisters Hermanos and the Rizarellis was also introduced. All these elements of an increased success for the piece elicited enthusiastic demonstrations of delight, and the efforts of the Majiltons caused as much astonishment and amusement as ever. A show of unfaded stuffs and untarnished gold cloth and fringe was made last evening, simultaneously with the performance of the additional scenes mentioned above. A prolonged career for the "Black Crook" is undoubtedly prophesied by these incidents.

"THE POOR GENTLEMAN" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

One of the choicest exhibitions of old comedy ever seen was that of Colman's "Poor Gentleman" on Saturday night at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Gilbert's *Sir Robert Bramble* is among the most charming efforts of this mellow and accomplished comedian. The *Ollapod* of Mr. Stoddart may be open to some slight objections, but is, notwithstanding, delightfully quaint and unflaggingly amusing. Mr. Fisher fills the outlines of the "Poor Gentleman" himself with dignity and feeling, and *Frederick Bramble* fits better within Mr. Geo. Clarke's dramatic powers than some other of the exacting characters in old comedy lately attempted by him. In like manner we may observe that *Emily Worthington* is nicely suited to Mrs. Barry, and that *Humphrey Dobbins*, *Corporal Foss* and *Miss Lucretia McTabb* are well adapted to the respective capacities of Messrs. Williamson and Lanagan and of Mrs. Sefton. The performance was altogether a fine alternation of unstrained pathos and rattling gayety, and was abundantly relished by an intelligent and numerous audience. Last evening "Ours" was played, with Mr. Lester Wallack in the chief character; and after a succession of repeats during the week, on Saturday next another play of Colman's is to be acted in "The Clandestine Marriage."

THE MARBLE HEART AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"The Marble Heart," like "Victorine" and one or two other French dramas, is constructed on the plan of prefiguring the ultimate action and catastrophe by means of a drama which is represented as a sort of prologue. In the case of "The Marble Heart" this affords scope for wide variety of scenery and costume, and also for the introduction of some familiar classical personages, whose characters are selected as typical of those of the actual people of the drama to come. The play was on the whole quite satisfactorily produced at Booth's on Saturday night. Mr. Barrett acts *Phidias* and *Raphael* with strength and feeling. The intense and usually melancholy phases of sentiment through which the hero is made, almost exclusively, to pass, are well fitted to Mr. Barrett's manner. It is chiefly essential that the actor should feel them deeply and express the emotions with unreserved passion. This Mr. Barrett can do and does do. In the comedy scenes, such as they are, an air slightly distraught and uncomfortable is not inappropriate to the situations, so that on what is Mr. Barrett's weakest side, the part is least exacting. The performance was altogether a very respectable success, and may be judiciously repeated, as occasion serves, during the season.

MR. EDWIN FORREST.

Arrangements have been effected by which Mr. Edwin Forrest, after three years' absence, will return to the Metropolitan stage at the Fourteenth-street Theatre. This event is regarded with lively interest by Mr. Forrest's admirers, and also by numbers among the younger class of play-goers who have not seen the veteran tragedian in the round of his favorite characters. Opinion differs, as is very natural, concerning the merit of Mr. Forrest's performances. There is little question, however, in the mind of most judges, that in some of these performances he has never been surpassed, or, from appearances, that in our time he is likely to be. His engagement in New-York at the present epoch in his career is a dramatic incident of importance, and one that will excite considerable discussion. Mr. Forrest will open, we learn, on the 6th of February, and will probably select either *King Lear* or *Richelieu* for his first impersonation.

FENIAN TESTIMONIAL.

We are asked to state that there will be a "Grand Testimonial Benefit Entertainment" at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Feb. 6, in honor of the distinguished Irish exiles who have lately come among us. There can be no doubt that if such an affair is taken in hand by a tithe of the number who are warmly interested in these gentlemen, the contemplated performance must be crowned with brilliant success.

PROF. RISLEY'S BENEFIT.

The intended benefit performance for Prof. Risley, which was to have taken place on Saturday evening last, was deferred because of the storm. A date for its occurrence in the future will soon be announced.

ALBANY.

Another Street-Railroad Project—Proposed Steam Line from the Battery to Harlem River—Bill for the Protection of Coal Consumers—Harmony in the Ring.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly this evening was one by Speaker Hitchman for a grand elevated steam railway project in New-York City. This last steam scheme proposes to run a railroad from the Battery to Harlem River, somewhere west of Sixth-avenue—precise route not designated—with a branch from Twenty-sixth street to a point east of Madison-avenue, and thence up the east side to Harlem River. Branches are also authorized to be built to connect with any railroad depot in New-York. Among the incorporators are Samuel Sloan, Homer A. Nelson, Josiah Sutherland, and others. The capital stock is to be $10,000,000.

PROTECTION OF COAL CONSUMERS.

A bill was introduced to protect coal consumers, by authorizing coal to be weighed by the Department of Public Works.

HARMONY IN THE RING.

In the Senate, Mr. Creamer made a speech on a question of privilege, relative to an article in an Albany paper, intimating that he and Boss Tweed were not in full accord. He assured his brother Senators that he and the Boss were on the very best of terms, and that although they sometimes differed, as great men will do on public questions, yet there was no ground for the rumor that there was anything but the most cordial relations between them. Mr. Tweed followed up this interesting announcement with the remark that he did not fight his quarrels through the newspapers, but if he had any he was fully able to attend to them personally. With the exception of this episode, the proceedings of the Senate were devoid of interest.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...Albany, Monday, Jan. 30.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Sanford—Amending the charter of the Southern Tier Savings Bank at Elmira—naming the directors and fixing the regulations for the management of its affairs.

By Mr. Tweed—Authorizing the American Congregational Union, of the City of New-York, to take and to hold by gift, &c., real and personal estate, for aiding public churches.

By Mr. Chapman—Authorizing the Common Council of Binghamton to borrow money on the credit of the city, not to exceed $20,000, to pay indebtedness, interest not to exceed seven per cent., and making provision for the payment of the same; but a vote of the citizens shall be first taken at a special election.

By Mr. Lewis—Authorizing the Buffalo City Insurance Company to insure vessels, freights, goods, &c., and fixing the terms of office of officers.

By Mr. Chapman—Amending the Binghamton Water law.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Authorizing the taking of additional lands and waters for the Croton aqueduct, New-York.

Authorizing the Common Council of the City of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay indebtedness.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To revise and amend several acts relating to public instruction.

To incorporate the American Home Missionary Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resolution to elect, on Feb. 8, Regents of the University in place of Gideon Hawley and Robert Campbell, deceased, was adopted.

The bill providing the manner of electing town officers in Richmond County was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Kelly—Incorporating the Grand Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of New-York; also, to prevent fraud in the sale of coal in New-York.

By Mr. Fields—To correct a clerical error in the Railroad Bonding law.

By Mr. D. Burns—Providing that all sales of real estate hereafter made in the City and County of New-York, under a decree or judgment of any Court of record, shall be made by the Sheriff of said City and County except in cases where said Sheriff is interested.

By Mr. Hayes—Amending the Revised Statutes so that administrators appointed by a Surrogate, and on the death of the executors, may sell and give title to real estate.

By Mr. Howell—Incorporating the Fulton (Oswego County) Savings Bank.

By Mr. Flagg—Authorizing the City of Troy to take water from the Hudson River for city purposes.

By Mr. Decker—Authorizing the trustees of the Seamen's Fund to sell certain lands.

By Mr. Barney—To erect a new county from a part of Steuben County.

By Mr. Selkreg—Amending and consolidating acts relative to the village of Ithaca.

By Mr. Gleason—Extending the provisions of a law passed last session relative to banking, to private banking corporations.

By the Speaker—Incorporating a New-York railroad company, and authorizing the laying of a double track on the west side of the City up to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and back to Sixth-street.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The bill amending the charter of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill increasing the pay for the publication of the session laws to fifty cents a folio uniformly, was defeated in Committee, but in the House Mr. Selkreg moved to order the bill to a third reading, which was carried.

The bill fixing compensation of Supervisors was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

The Firemen's Ball.

The forty-second annual ball in aid of the widows and orphans of the late Volunteer Fire Department took place at the Academy of Music last evening. The ball proved to be a brilliant success, being attended by an exceedingly large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Hon. James W. Gerard, Hon. Charles G. Cornell, A. J. Garvey, Commissioner Henry Smith, Sheriff M. T. Brennan, County Clerk Loew, Superintendent Kelso, Louis Delmonico, Ex-Mayor Gunther, Charles Delmonico, James F. Wenman, Alonzo Slote, Cornelius C. Fuller, Capt. James Cameron, Robert McGinnis, Daniel D. Conover, William H. Wickham, George F. Nesbitt, Wilbur F. Kirby, Ex-County Clerk Connor and Wm. C. O'Brien. Among the ladies in attendance were Mrs. Jas. J. Kelso, Mrs. Owen W. Brennan, Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Loew, Miss Brennan, Mrs. A. J. Garvey and others. The rear part of the Academy was handsomely decorated with gas-jets, representing a hose-carriage and equipments. The arrangements at the ball were most efficiently discharged by the various Committees. Capt. Thorne superintended the Police arrangements.

WASHINGTON.

The Claims of a Mail Contractor—Question of Admitting the Georgia Senators—Printing the Currency—Welcome to the Fenians—Lofty Bridges—Smuggling Operations a Grievance of the Steam-ship Lines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The sensation in the House, today, was the Chorpenning claim. Soon after the morning hour Mr. Dawes got the floor, and by unanimous consent reported from the Committee on Appropriations a resolution repealing the resolution of July 15 last, by which the Postmaster-General was authorized and directed to settle the claim of Chorpenning on the basis of his settlement in 1857. Mr. Dawes then went on to give a history of this remarkable case at length. He showed that after Postmaster-General A. V. Brown had adjusted the account of this contractor, he set up claims for damages, which were successively rejected by Postmaster-Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and lastly by Creswell himself, all reaffirming the decision of Brown, who had refused to allow this claim. Thus the matter rested until July 15, 1870, the last day of last session, when a resolution prepared expressly to fit the case, directing the Postmaster-General to settle it, and prescribing what should be used as evidence, was suddenly rushed through both Houses. Under this resolution, which was mandatory, the Postmaster-General went to work to adjust the claim on the basis prescribed, first taking the views of the President and Cabinet upon the question whether he had any other recourse than settlement, and it was decided that he must obey the resolution of Congress. Thus on the 23d of December last, a decision was rendered in favor of the claimants of $448,000, the amount claimed having been $720,000. Mr. Dawes then went on to give a detailed history of the processes by which the Postmaster-General made this adjustment, showing how he found himself deftly met at every weak point in the claim by the cunningly-prepared resolution of Congress, and in conclusion he said he hoped the House would take the lesson to heart of these consequences of the precipitate action of Congress. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who obtained a few moments on the subject, used it to make partisan capital against the Postmaster-General, by charging him with being guilty of gross negligence, in not calling the attention of Congress to its own acts, and insinuating that he was improperly influenced in making the award by the fact that one of Chorpenning's counsel was Mr. Earle, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General, and once Mr. Creswell's law partner. Mr. Dawes reported that the House was not in a position to censure the Postmaster-General, as Congress, by its action, had brought it all upon him. There was a deep interest and considerable excitement manifested during Mr. Dawes' speech, at the conclusion of which the resolution repealing the resolution of July last was unanimously passed, furnishing a striking commentary upon the manner in which Congress does many things.

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will probably consider the bill from the House regulating the rank of the staff officers at its next meeting. There is no disposition in the Committee to delay the settlement of the question beyond the present Congress. It is likely the House bill will be reported to the Senate with some amendments.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

After a half hour's skirmish in the Senate today, Mr. Trumbull succeeded in having the question of the admission of the Georgia Senators taken up. He stated the conclusion of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and the facts and arguments on which it was based. As heretofore stated, the majority report recommends the admission of Mr. Hill only. Mr. Stewart followed, sustaining the report of himself and Mr. Rice in favor of Farrow and Whiteley, and a vote was taken on his resolution admitting them, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 36. The vote was then about to be put on the resolution admitting Mr. Hill, when Mr. Stewart moved to substitute the name of Mr. Farrow. Although this question had been substantially decided by the previous vote, a new discussion sprung up, and Mr. Stewart talked himself, and interrupted others who spoke, till 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned out of sheer exhaustion. It is supposed he will weary of himself to-morrow, and permit the final vote to be taken.

PRINTING THE CURRENCY.

The representatives of the bank note companies are here in force to oppose the proposition now under consideration by the House Banking and Currency Committee, to provide for printing all the currency, treasury and national bank, at the Treasury Printing Bureau. Figures have been presented to the Committee, going to show that it would result in a saving of $360,000 per annum to have all the work done here, exclusive of the sum of $64,000 per year now paid for transportation alone. The Committee are favorably disposed toward this measure, though no definite action has yet been taken. It is considered in connection with the matter of renewing the plates for the national bank currency.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The opposition to the New-York and Washington Air-Line Railroad managed to exhaust the morning hour again today, by their tactics of delay, and the bill consequently went over until next Monday. Some of the opposition is based on hostility to the principle involved in the bill, by which Congress assumes to grant a railroad franchise through the States, but more of it is inspired by the representatives of existing lines.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The Ways and Means Committee had no meeting this morning owing to the absence of a quorum, hence no vote on the income tax resolution was reached. Mr. McCarthy, on whose vote depends a favorable report for repeal, is still absent.

WELCOME TO THE FENIAN EXILES.

Gen. Butler offered and the House passed today a joint resolution welcoming the released Fenians to our shores, and inviting them to visit Washington. The resolution directs the President to transmit a copy of the same to the Fenian gentlemen. No one in the House had the courage to oppose this piece of demagoguery, and the Republican majority allowed it to pass. It will probably slumber in the Senate. Its passage by the House was announced in that body while Mr. Rice was speaking on the Georgia question, but Mr. Fenton appealed to him to yield the floor a few minutes to allow a motion that the Senate concur. He was sure, he said, only a few minutes would be occupied, but Mr. Trumbull objected summarily, and a night's sleep will give opportunity for reason to resume its sway.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Commerce is expected to decide to-morrow on its report in the case of the railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to throw its bridge across at a height of seventy feet above low-water mark. The suspension bridge at the same place is 103 feet above low-water mark. The people all along the river, from Pittsburg to New-Orleans, and the National and the Southern Commercial Conventions have petitioned Congress to pass a resolution against building bridges across navigable rivers in a manner to obstruct navigation unnecessarily. Delegates are now here asking Congress to pass an act requiring the Railroad Company to elevate the bridge thirty feet above the intended height, so as to admit the passage of boats under it at all ordinary stages of water. A Board of Engineers sent by the Secretary of War under act of Congress to make a survey, report that the bridge if constructed at the intended elevation will seriously hinder the navigation of the river, and also that to increase the elevation as the people desire, will cost only $266,000 additional. On the other hand, if the bridge is not thus raised, in the vicinity of $1,200,000 will be added to the cost of the yearly transportation of coal down the river. Congress is also asked to pass a general law regulating the height of bridges across navigable rivers. The Committee are understood to favor the legislation sought.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

The New-Orleans *Republican* has a special telegram from San Antonio reporting that Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, commander of the Fifth Military District, has been elected United States Senator from Texas, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton on the 4th of March.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

James R. Brigham, Appraiser of Merchandise, Milwaukee, Wis.; Andrew L. Robinson, Appraiser of Merchandise, Evansville, Ind.; George B. Bergen, Appraiser of Merchandise, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis Weitzel, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Ohio [illegible]

The Subcommittee of the Committee on [illegible] construction, consisting of Messrs. Porter, Upson and Morgan, at their meeting, today, unanimously agreed to report to the Committee in favor of the Senate bill repealing the test oath.

DECORATION DAY.

The Senate Military Committee agreed to report adversely on the bill making the 31st of May, or "Decoration Day," a national holiday.

A GRIEVANCE OF STEAM-SHIP LINES.

Letters have been received today by the Secretary of the Treasury from the agents of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship line, the Anchor line, and the British North American Mail Steam-ship Company, stating that they have been notified by the Collector of the Port of New-York that every steamer clearing without a full and entire manifest of the cargo on Board will be held liable to a fine of $500; and they submit to the Secretary the entire impracticability of such a clearance without a delay of at least twelve hours in the departure of steamers after their loading is completed. They suggest also, whether some amendment of the law or Treasury regulations cannot be obtained, so that the steamer or ship agents should be obliged to make a correct return of the cargo laden on board of any steamer or ship cleared by them within forty-eight hours after their departure, or be personally held subject to such fines as the Secretary may determine upon, and which should be enforced. Secretary Boutwell has the matter under advisement. Directions have been issued from the Treasury Department to the effect that fees for certifying manifests will be hereafter taken only on the original manifests of goods passing from the United States into Canada and back again, the original manifests to be filed at the point of departure. The two copies of the one sent to the point of destination, and the other carried by the conductor of the train, though certified to, shall not be chargeable with fees.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

In consequence of several revenue collectors who have been designated as the collectors of the consolidated districts in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, not having had time to file their bonds as such, and their appointments not having been acted upon by the Senate, the President will to-morrow issue an executive order delaying the proposed consolidation until the 28th of February.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Special Agent McLean, of San Francisco, reports the seizure at that port, on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Japan*, from Hong Kong, China, of 200 pounds of opium. It was found concealed in a fresh water tank in the engineer's department. He also reports the seizure of ten pounds of smoking opium on board the same Company's steamer plying between Panama and San Francisco. The officers of the Treasury are also in possession of the fact of smuggling by women who visit parties on board these vessels before their cargoes are discharged, and secrete articles about their clothing to bring ashore. Capt. Eldridge, agent for the line of steamers, dismissed the three assistant-engineers of the steamer *Japan*, and the assistant-engineer of the Panama steamer, who were suspected of being engaged in thus violating the law. The Customs officers at New-Orleans request that the hulk of a vessel be anchored at a suitable point at South-west Pass, near the entrance of the Mississippi River to be used as a boarding station for the officers of the district and port of New-Orleans, great facilities being offered to smugglers by the distance between the present boarding and the anchorage ground for vessels arriving from foreign ports.

DR. M'COSH'S LECTURES.

Natural Theology and Apologetics—Third of a Series of Lectures by Rev. Dr. James McCosh.

Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the third of his series of lectures, on Natural Theology and Apologetics, at Association Hall, last evening, before a large and increasing audience. He said there were three indications in the geological ages of a progression from the inanimate up to the animate, and from the lower animals up to the higher, and the mind, ever looking for causes, asks how all this is produced. The answer, if answer was to be had, was to be given by science, and not by religion, which simply insists that we trace up all things, whether acting by mediate or immediate agency. Mr. Darwin would trace it to the somewhat enunciated principle of natural selection, to the preservation of the creatures best suited to their circumstances, and the success of the strong in the struggle of life. That this principle is exhibited in nature, and working to the arrangement of the plants and animals from age to age, he had no doubt. It was apparent in the effects of Spring on trees and plants, but it did not prove there was not another principle at work. He was not satisfied that this principle had produced life out of dead matter, (Mr. Darwin nowhere said it did,) that it produced sentient beings out of the ensentient, that it created a conscious mind from an unconscious body and that it generated man from the brute. There was no positive evidence that it produced a new species out of the old ones, and with regard to this point it seemed to account for some phenomena while it left others unexplained. There were gaps between one species of one age without any intermediate space to fill it, as being the descendants of the one and the progenitors of another, which showed there were other principles at work in nature besides natural selection. The law of the weak being made to give way before the strong, was very apt to be abused, and would certainly be perverted by those who did not take into account the higher laws which limit and are expected to subordinate it. If this doctrine were allowed to prevail, the weak would be trampled on, the attempts of philanthropic men in our own time to elevate the condition of a despised race by schools and colleges, justice and kindness—a doctrine worse than slaveholding—would be introduced. The self-sufficient North would become as tyrannical as the rebellious South, and all their personal purposes would tend to the degradation of a people which, for weal or woe, God had placed in our midst. There might be a tendency in man to degenerate, but he believed in the power to restrain and regenerate, and to the attainment of this end Christ's resurrection was directed. At this time the two theories, the earth-born and the heaven-born, were striving for the mastery. According to the former, there were essential inferior races which were decreed to give way in the struggle for existence upon the precept that Providence provided a few favored races with powers which enabled them to advance in the principle of national selection. This tenet he believed was effecting a very injurious tendency in this country and in others. This spirit was setting itself determinedly against missionary efforts and driving many from the service of God. In the last age, the cry was, first civilize and then Christianize; now it was, to elevate one race at the expense of another, and it was a fit doctrine for those who make the ignorant subservient to their desires without any reproaches of conscience. Following the steps of great and good men, he rejoiced in the diversity of human races, with their peculiarities, and like them, desired to see all unite in the praise of God. He asserted there were insuperable difficulties, even in a natural history point of view, in the theory that man sprang from the lower animals. Man falls into a state of things suited to him, and evidently prepared for him, yet there was a progression in human nature. The physical gave way to the intellectual, and the moral claimed to subordinate both. There was still the law of natural selection, but a new spirit sprang up and refuted all. He believed in the necessity of poverty, distress and war, and the latter ought to continue as long as there were evils which its agency would eradicate. The ordeal through which this continent recently passed, and that yet existing in Europe, gave evidence that the ferocities of war, instead of diminishing with the advance of civilization, rather increased it, and gave verification to the text of Scripture which stated that the contest between good and evil would continue until the triumph of the former would be secured. For the explanation of this subject we were indebted to science, but now the spirit of the works of Christ bursts upon the earth and adds an impulse to everything which nothing but Divinity itself could inspire. [illegible] views regarding the creation of new species of animals, he maintained there was exhibited a unity in God's mode of administration on earth in the ages past. They could now see clearly the nature of the dispensation in which we live—it was a dispensation of the spirit. There was as there ever had been in this lower earth, a struggle between element and element, between man and nature, and also a contest between the spiritual and the natural. It was especially a contest between sin and holiness, and was observable in the struggle between the passions and the restraining influence of conscience. There were clear indications as to which side the victory was inclined to, and the conscience and heart, would assert their supremacy to their claim to reign, and subdue all things to themselves. The work of the Spirit was yet partial, but the time was at hand when it would succeed. This concluded Dr. McCosh's first series of lectures, and he briefly resumed the arguments he adduced in his previous lectures, extended notices of which have already appeared in the Times. These were the discovery of the primary and final causes, the arguments advanced in supporting the theory of design in opposition to those adduced by Herbert Spencer, Wallace and Darwin, a plan in the organic unity and growth of the world, the progress of humanity, and the claims of the future history of the world, and the controlling power, the love and mercy of a Superior Being, who directs all things to His own glory and the benefit of mankind.

THE BAR AND THE PRESS.

Editorial Comments of the Springfield Republican Upon the Correspondence Between Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Bowles.

From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 30.

The correspondence between the representative counsel of the notorieties who have stolen the Erie Railroad, and the editor of the *Republican*, will challenge attention for its length. But it has qualities that redeem it to the public interest, and even invite popular reading. The questions discussed are always of public importance, and, just now, exciting considerable attention. Then there are some hard hitting and tolerably lively writing on both sides. The correspondence is not wanting, too, in those personally tragic elements, that almost inevitably, as sadly, accompany such controversies, and that, we are sorry to say, the profane public generally enjoys most of all. A portion of the letters were privately circulated by one party, and a larger portion by the other, a week ago; but the whole are now for the first time, published.

There are three main questions raised in this correspondence. First, the responsibilities of lawyers for the character of their clients and causes; how far a lawyer may or must rightly go in assuming and defending a wrong or doubtful cause? Of course, there is no approach to the settlement of this question. It is forever old and forever new. But, practically, it has greatly changed its scope and character in the last few years. Whereas it was formerly raised, almost exclusively, with regard to the defense of criminals on trial for their lives or their liberty, it now comes up, chiefly, with reference to the use of the law for the perpetration or defense of monstrous outrages upon the rights of property. These new and broader elements are forcing a new and broader discussion of the question, and require, both in the interest and honor of the profession, and the safety of the public, something more nearly a settlement than it has ever had before.

Secondly, is the amenability of the lawyer to public criticism and censure, both for the character of the causes and clients with which he identifies himself, and for the manner with which he espouses them. This, indeed, is the main point involved in the discussion of the Messrs. Fields and Mr. Bowles. The editor was arraigned, not only for the expression of opinions on the professional relations and conduct of the senior Mr. Field, in his journal, but his right as an editor to have any opinions at all on such a subject was disputed. On this point, we can hardly doubt a general acquiescence in the journalist's view. The habits of generations and the clearly public character of a lawyer's position and conduct in Court, representing causes which involve the public morality, as well as the property, rights and interests of the public, no less than of individuals, make it very plain; and the readers of the correspondence will generally share the editor's astonishment that it was disputed.

Thirdly, and the most pertinent and personal, was the nature and propriety of Mr. Field's associations with Fisk and Gould. Here the editor has the advantage of appealing to a public that has already made up its mind on his side. But Mr. Field presents the opposite view with a good deal of vehemence and some plausibility. So long as he confines himself to abstractions, what he says is calculated to make considerable impression. But when he comes not only to protestations of the integrity and independence of his own motives and actions, but to the indorsement of the assurances of his distinguished clients that their causes are just, and that they have never appropriated a dollar of the Erie Railroad property for their own private benefit, he weakens his cause by too bold assumptions. The audience, to which he appeals, is in no mood, just now, certainly, for listening to such pretensions. He has committed the folly of over-stating his case, and, therefore, runs the risk of having it underestimated.

The editor, very properly and wisely, kept to the general question in the discussion. The public, whom he represented, frames no bill of particulars against the victims of its moral judgments. Even if he had been ready, off hand, with the names and dates, Courts and places, injunctions and motions and affidavits, with which the history of this notorious service swarms, and which go to make up the offense charged, he would have only given his correspondent the advantage of changing a general issue to a particular one, a broad moral question to an item of detail. But Mr. Field's demand for a bill of particulars is not likely to go unanswered. The details exist, and there are plenty of gentlemen, we imagine, who, upon this invitation for them, will proceed to produce them. Indeed, while the general question is alone that which the public can deal with properly, the specific one deserves to be brought before the Bar Association of New-York, which should ask itself whether, for this act and that in his recent professional career, this very leader of the bar itself should not be thrown over and disgraced. The disagreeable notoriety he has achieved for himself and for New-York law requires that some notice should be taken of his conduct, even by those whom he alleges are equally at fault with himself. The Court might not be independent or impartial, but an investigation and discussion by it would do good, even if no bold and righteous verdict could be anticipated from the majority.

The great mistake of Mr. Field, as that of his defenders, in this controversy, is that they wholly ignore the moral element in all these questions. They say it is mere cant to talk as the community and its representatives, the public journals, are talking about him and his distinguished clients. Here is the law, they say, here are the Courts and here are the lawyers—scientific machinery which civilization has set up to determine the conflicting rights of its citizens; and whatever this machinery accords to Mr. Field and Mr. Fisk, they are entitled to, and nobody has a right to dispute the integrity of the verdict. Even if Mr. Fisk seizes somebody else's property, and by Mr. Field's help is able to hold on to it, it is not to be presumed that the judges or jurors would grant it to him unless it really belonged to him—and, when they have so granted it, the question is settled. The idea that Courts may be bribed, or that the very forms of law, fashioned to protect innocence and preserve rights, may be so twisted as to do the opposite, is ignored, or supposed to be impossible, or, if admitted as a possibility, is to be regarded as one of the incidents or aberrations of an exact science, to be submitted to, as we submit to the aberrations of planetary movements, or to too much drouth or too much rain in the grand healthy progress of nature.

Now if the law is an exact science, like geology or mathematics,—if the elements that enter into it and administer it are divine,—if one of Judge Barnard's injunctions is a decree of Providence, and an affidavit from Mrs. Lawlor a "song of the angels,"—if the Court of the infinite is run by the New-York code, and Field and Shearman are entitled to an arrest of judgment against the Ten Commandments—if, in short, the devil is as good as the average, and the sum of both divine and human wisdom is the French philosophy that no matter what happens so long as it does not happen to yourself—all this this being so, then these gentlemen are clearly right, Field, Barnard and Fisk are the victims of unworthy prejudices, and the modern newspaper is indeed "a public nuisance," as the junior Field protests. But if human imperfection is to be recognized in law and lawyers—if we admit the moral element into their work—if there is such a thing as a private conscience and a public conscience as well, then they are all wrong, and the journalist's general view in this discussion is the correct one. In this instance the latter may have drawn the lines too broadly or too sharply here or there; but given the concession of the moral sense in human nature and human action, yield to public opinion the right to bring in the Ten Commandments and independent thought to bear upon law and courts and lawyers, and the case is up for Messrs. Field and Fisk, and their apologists, whether in the profession or in political and railroad rings.

What Does it Mean?—Americans, study. "*Dauntless*" means *defiant*. The yacht "*Dauntless*" collects the *Alabama Claims* in 1872. Tea-drinkers will not collect them before. The South and West want the money with interest, and the nation's honor demands a thirty-day draft in the hand of "*a good Yankee collector*," Benj. F. Butler, if you please. But the debt must be paid—*France* congratulated on the establishment of a *Republic*—means *right*. The *Cuban* flag is lettered as follows: "Spain, your orders for munitions and vessels of war solicited," which means *oppression*, and is a direct contradiction of congratulation to *France*, and antagonistic to our republican form of government and freedom. Our forefathers Washington or Jackson never intended that it should be so. The "*Dauntless*" is the name of a vessel, a model of which floats from Henry T. Helmbold's Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway. Decked with the flags of all nations, and containing the above remark. As these words were handed down by the high ordinance of heaven, [illegible] emblematic of the American Eagle, [illegible] "Hail Columbia," the noble ship would [illegible] To hand them down to posterity is every American's duty.

Probable Murder of a Boy in Newark.

A boy named McGuinness, who lives with his parents at No. 21 Bowery-street, Newark, was stabbed Sunday afternoon, it is feared fatally, by an unknown person. About 4 o'clock P. M. some boys in that vicinity commenced snow-balling some brewers who were passing, and one of the men, becoming exasperated, turned about and running up to McGuinness, plunged a knife several times into his body. He evidently supposed the boy to have been one of the party of snow-ballers. The wounds inflicted can hardly fail to result in death. The Police are searching for the assailant, but have not yet identified him.

One of the largest and most complete drug emporiums in the world is shown [illegible] this week at No. 594 Broadway, extending to Crosby-street, a distance of 200 feet. The public are invited to inspect both [illegible] and [illegible] departments, by the proprietor, H. T. Helmbold.—*Evening Post.*

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—VAN SOLENGEN.—In Bloomfield, Jan. 26, by Rev. Charles Knox, Charles E. Blanchard to Addie S. Van Solengen.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 29, 1871, Harry E. Arthur, son of the late Edward H. Arthur, in the 20th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

ATWOOD.—At Seymour, Conn., Jan. 28, Charles W. Atwood, the only son of the late Henry C. Atwood, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his mother on Saturday afternoon, the 28th.

BONNELL.—Jan. 29, Caroline Amelia, daughter of Alexander and T. Harper Bonnell, in the 7th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 26th-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M.

BURDICK.—In South-East, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, 1871, Abigail D., wife of Francis Burdick, in the 65th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, 31st inst., from her late residence.

CODDINGTON.—At Indianapolis, on Monday morning, Isaac Coddington, aged 21 years, son of Isaac Coddington, of this City.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

CHAMBERS.—On Friday, the 27th inst., at his residence at Bronxville, Westchester County, James Chambers, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves Harlem Railroad depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10¼ A. M., and returning, New-Haven train leaves Mount Vernon at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Bronxville station on the arrival of the train.

ELLIOT.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 29th January, George T. Elliot, M.D., in the 44th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., today, (Tuesday,) at 9½ A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Fellow, Dr. Geo. T. Elliot.
E. R. Peaslee, M. D., President.
W. T. White, M. D., Secretary.

HALL.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Anna R., the beloved wife of A. C. Hall, in the 32d year of her age.
Funeral services at No. 21 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRIS.—On Monday, Jan. 30, in the 22d year of her age, Susan A., youngest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alexander Harris.
Funeral from West Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock, Feb. 1, to Green-Wood Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HYDE.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth R., wife of the late Joseph B. Hyde, of Auburn, N. Y., aged 62.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Melville E. Mead, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 11½ A. M.

HUNTER.—On Monday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Sally Ann Hunter, in her 68th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, now No. 322 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.
☞ Orange County papers please copy.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, Monday morning, Jan. 30, 1871, Catharine T., wife of Jeptha A. Jones, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 221 Duffield st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOTT.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 29, Mary L. Mott, aged 25 years and 3 months, only daughter of Samuel L. and Lavenia Mott.
Funeral from the Baptist Church in Sing Sing, on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

McKNIGHT.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, Annie Edgar McKnight, daughter of Chas. S. McKnight, in the 14th year of her age.

MOUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 29, 1871, in the 88th year of her age, Elizabeth A., widow of the late Jos. B. Mount.
"It is no dream, and we are desolate."
The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Traders are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 181 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

RUSSEL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, Abraham Thomas Russel, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 22 West Washington-place, on Tuesday next, Jan. 31, at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

REYNOLDS.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 29, John A. Reynolds, aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Daniel D. Reynolds, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—At Upper Piermont, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, Ann E. Valentine, wife of Brewster Valentine, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Upper Piermont, on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely, and on the same day, at 1 o'clock, from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

WARDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 28, Charles Warden, in the 33d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, south-east corner of Gates and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—At West New-Brighton, S. I., Jan. 29, Jarvis H. Wood.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Trinity M. E. Church, West New-Brighton, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Medical Society of the County of New-York.—Members are requested to meet in the chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, to attend in a body the funeral of our late Ex-President, Dr. George T. Elliot.
Abraham Jacobi, M. D., President.
A. E. M. Purdy, M. D., Recording Secretary.

Members of the R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of New-York are respectfully requested to meet at Antique Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Past Grand Patriarch Moses Comfort.
C. V. Clark, Grand Scribe.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Trade, held at the office of M. Rader & Son, No. 132 Pearl-st., on Monday, Jan. 30, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Tobacco Trade have again been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, in the sudden death of Mr. Henry Thiermann, of the firm of Messrs. Thiermann, Kuehler & Co., which occurred on Sunday, Jan. 29, and,

Whereas, Our late respected associate endeared himself to all the trade by his excellent business qualifications, strict integrity and sound judgment, as well as by his genial and social disposition, all of which gained for him the friendship and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance during a period of over twenty years' connection with our trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Henry Thiermann the tobacco trade have lost one of its most respected members, the mercantile community a rising merchant, and his friends a warm-hearted companion.

Resolved, That the trade close their respective places of business today, Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, and attend the funeral of our deceased friend and associate.

Resolved, That we express our sincere condolence of this, their sad loss, to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives, and also be published in the newspapers of this City.

E. Vetterlein,
R. H. Arkenburgh, } Committee.
Louis R. Rader,
Louis Palmer, Chairman.
A. C. Lamotte, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1871.

Veteran Association Seventh Regiment, N. G.—The members of the Veteran Association are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, Edwin Kehler, Jr., from No. 36 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.
Marshall Lefferts, Colonel Commanding Veterans.
C. B. Bostwick, Adjutant.

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POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE INFLUENTIAL citizens of the Twentieth Ward, held at Appell's Germania Hall, No. 422 8th-av., for the purpose of forming a John J. Bradley Association, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers: President, Eugene Mulligan; First Vice-President, John Cannon; Second Vice-President, Patrick Ball; Secretary, Archibald McClatchy; Treasurer, Patrick McConnell; Sergeant-at-Arms, William McMullen. After a few appropriate remarks from Alderman Mulligan, the meeting then adjourned to meet FRIDAY next at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, No. 426 8th-av.

THE GRIEVANCES OF MANITOBA.

Charges of Treachery Brought Against the Canadian Government.

The United States Petitioned to Interfere in Behalf of the People—Full Text of the Memorial Presented to the President on Saturday.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

The memorial of the people of Rupert's Land and Northwest British North America. They would most respectfully and earnestly represent unto your Excellency:

That in the year 1869 the Government of the Dominion of Canada made proposals to "the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay," commonly called the "Hudson's Bay Company," to purchase their rights claimed to have been given to them, and to be held by them, under and by virtue of a charter granted by Charles II., King of England, in the year 1670. That negotiations had continued between the Dominion Government and said Company, into the month of March of the same year, (1869,) when the Company agreed to transfer to the Dominion the lands, Government and people of the country, for and in consideration of the sum of $300,000, reserving to themselves certain tracts of choice land and improvements thereon. That this sale and purchase of said country, Government and people, were approved by the English Government, and were to have been ratified by royal proclamation. That said negotiations were conducted and concluded between the said Company and the Dominion of Canada without either of them deeming it proper to consult or even notify the people (your memorialists) of the proposed transfer of the country to a foreign power and jurisdiction. That pending the negotiations between the said parties, the Dominion Government sent its agents into our country, who commenced a road through the same without consulting the people of the country. That the same Government, in the month of August, 1869, before the proclamation of transfer was issued, sent a corps of surveyors, who, according to instructions, as follows: "You will confer with Gov. McTavish, of the Hudson Bay Company, (only) who is able and will no doubt be glad, to give you advice and assistance in the performance of this important duty," commenced to survey our lands, without any regard to former surveys, anciently established landmarks, rights or claims whatever, but went forth marking off certain choice tracts of the land for themselves and other Government officials and friends yet in Canada. This was done, too, by said surveyors, without any notice to the people of our country, without their consent, or any consultation with them whatever. That the Dominion Parliament preceding the transfer, proceeded to organize a Government for our country, giving to the Governor who was to administer the same unlimited power, and, as the Governor himself termed it, "almost despotic," such as the power to rule personally, assisted by a Council to be chosen by himself, consisting of Hudson Bay Company officers and Canadians; and thus your memorialists (the people) found their ancient surveys, landmarks, boundaries and monuments of title set at naught and disregarded, and a Government established over their heads, in the selection of the rulers and administration of which they had no voice; and by this process they found that their homes, their country and their liberties were held at the mercy of a foreign Power and subject to a foreign jurisdiction.

THE REBELLION.

Your memorialists seeing the agents of a foreign Power swarming into our country, taking possession of it without any authority from the people, cutting up our farms to suit their own views and purposes, seeing our people daily insulted, and hearing threats by these foreign officials of extermination, in order to make room for the "incoming intelligent man," Canadian. That learning through the public Press, our only medium, that we had been sold by a company of adventurers residing in London, England, with our lands, rights and liberties as so much merchandise to a foreign Government; and further learning through the same medium, the Press, that the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada had organized a Government for our country, as if it had jurisdiction over us, and that we were to have no voice in that Government, and that a Governor appointed to rule over us, clothed with "almost despotic power," had started from Canada en route to our country, accompanied by a band of unscrupulous and irresponsible followers, who were to form his Council and fill other offices in the Government, and thus plunder and eat out our subsistence. Learning these things your memorialists became alarmed, and aroused to a sense of sacred duty, and following the maxim that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," called public meetings in the month of October, 1869, at which it was resolved to repel their inroads by force if necessary, and this they found themselves compelled to do by a sense of self-preservation. Accordingly, a "Committee of Safety," with full power and authority, to raise and equip an army to defend our country against this lawless invasion, of which Committee John Bruce was chosen President, and Lewis Riel Secretary. The first movement of the Committee was to expel the corps of surveyors from our lands, and a call to arms to drive back the coming Governor and his followers was responded to by more than 400 men within twenty-four hours. That William McDougall, the appointed Lieutenant-Governor, was met at Pembina, on the boundary line, by a messenger from said Committee, with a written notice to him not to enter the country, without the consent of the people. Which notice, however, said McDougall wholly disregarded, and proceeded to establish himself at a Hudson's Bay Company fort, from which he was driven the next day, to wit, the 2d of November, 1869, and with his whole band of followers crossed the boundary line into American territory. That the Committee, the day after expelling McDougall, took possession of Fort Garry, the seat of Government, without any resistance, and made it their head-quarters.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

That an election of delegates from all the districts of the country was ordered, who should meet in convention on the 16th day of the same month, (November,) "To consider the political state of the country, and adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary for the future welfare of our people." That said order was responded to by every district, and the Convention, consisting of twenty-four members, met at the Court-house, near Fort Garry, on the day appointed, and after due deliberation resolved, on the 24th day of the same month, (November,) to establish a Provisional Government as the choice of the people, and proclaimed the same on the 8th day of December, 1869; declaring said Provisional Government, to be the only rightful and lawful authority for the government of the country, commanding the respect and obedience of the people. That the Provisional Government was the choice of the people, was recognized and obeyed by the superseded Governor, Wm. McTavish, and the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Territory. Also was recognized and treated with, by four different Commissioners sent to the country, by the Canadian Government.

ACTS OF THE ENEMY.

That the said Wm. McDougall, while residing at Pembina, United States Territory, issued a proclamation on the 1st day of December, 1869, transferring our country to that of the Dominion of Canada, and at the same time and place, plotted a scheme to bring about a civil war in our country, and to accomplish which, he issued a second proclamation calling all loyal men to arms, and commissioning one Col. Dennis as his Lieutenant and conservator of the peace; empowering him, "to raise and equip an army, to arrest and disperse" our people, "to pull down, break up and destroy all forts or strongholds in which unlawful assemblages of armed men, might be found in obedience to this command." Col. Dennis endeavored to raise an army, but his appeal was answered only by the surveying party, and a few of the road-making party, all Canadians, and about 200 Indians, making in the aggregate about 260 men. That the Canadians established themselves in the house of one Dr. Shultz, but were all taken prisoners by the Provisional Government authorities, and Col. Dennis, who garrisoned Lower Fort Garry with his Indian soldiers, was immediately abandoned, the savage fleeing for safety to his wigwam. That it is well-known that both McDougall and Dennis while residing at Pembina, United States, had attempted to enlist American citizens, offering to arm and pay them to fight against the authorities and people of the Provisional Government; that he also endeavored to enlist American Indians to make war on our people, and also against the settlement of Pembina, United States Territory. That McDougall also commissioned agents, while at Pembina, to incite the Indians of our territory, especially that band of Sioux murderers of Minnesota and Dakota massacre fame, to make war on our people, and such Commissions were duly honored by the Canadian Government, who paid the holders of them according to contract.

TREACHERY OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

That the Canadian Government on being informed of the course we had taken, and of our willingness to adjust all difficulties on an equitable basis, sent Commissioners to the Provisional Government, who freely conceded that the policy of the Dominion Government had been wrong; that it acted in ignorance of the true situation; that it strongly condemned the acts of its officials at Red River, who we feel assured, would have been applauded, had they succeeded in destroying the colony, devastating the country, subjugating our people, and establishing Canadian authority upon their ruins. They stated that they were authorized to ascertain upon what conditions we would enter into Confederation, and urged the Provisional Government to send delegates with specified conditions to Ottawa, whose expenses they would pay, and guarantee them personal safety. Upon these representations being made, the Provisional Government sent delegates to Ottowa with the terms upon which we would enter the Confederation. That when our delegates stepped upon Canadian soil, two of the three were arrested and thrown into a felon's prison, on the warrant of a Police Magistrate, and afterward were compelled to submit to a mock trial, unworthy of any civilized people. That the delegates were recognized and treated with as those of the Provisional Government, and as the *de facto* Government of the country, both by Sir Clinton Murdoc, representing the English Government, and by the Dominion Government. That negotiations were finally entered into with the Canadian Government, in which our delegates insisted upon the article contained in our "Bill of Rights," which called for a general and complete amnesty in these words:

"That none of the members of the Provisional Government, or any of those acting under them, be in any way held liable or responsible with regard to the movement, or any of the actions which have led to the present negotiations."

And that unless such was first guaranteed, no conditions could or would be made. These conditions were accepted, and it was unconditionally agreed to by the Canadian Government, that whatever arrangements might be made, all would be null and void, unless a general and complete amnesty was first proclaimed. That the negotiations to enter into the Confederation terminated in what is known as the "Manitoba Act."

THE "PEACEABLE" EXPEDITION.

That notwithstanding the pledges given for a general amnesty and other pacific measures, an armed expedition was fitted out and dispatched to our territory, without any official notice having been sent to the Government or people as to its intent or purpose. That on the 1st day of June, 1870, the Provisional Government issued a protest against this expedition, and resolved to resist its entrance into our territory; and that Col. Wolseley, commanding the expedition, issued a proclamation while on his march to Fort Garry, and which he had sent for circulation among our people, in which he declared that his mission was one of peace and reconciliation, and called on the inhabitants to aid the expedition in its purposes and entrance into our territory. That the United States Government forbade the passage of the expedition through the Sault Ste. Mary Canal, in the State of Michigan, believing it to have been fitted out for hostile purposes against our Government and people, in order to coerce us into confederation. That as we were led to believe, pledges were given to the American Government to the effect that the expedition was a peaceable one. That all the pledges made to our delegates and people would be faithfully fulfilled both by the English and Dominion Governments, including particularly the general and complete amnesty guaranteed as a "*sine qua non*." That acting in good faith, and relying on the sincerity of the English and Dominion Governments, and their purpose to carry out the pledges given, through our delegates, and renewed by their Commissioner, Right Rev. Bishop Tache, and to the American Government in good faith, as we supposed, the Provisional Government placed no obstacle in the way of the expedition, but on the contrary dispatched a member of the Government with a party to aid and facilitate its entrance into the country. That this expedition, contrary to the authorized proclamation of its commander, and in violation of all the pledges given to us and to the American Government, by the representative of the English and the Dominion Governments, did enter our country for warlike purposes, as was manifested by its actions in throwing out scouts, organizing an advanced corps, arresting all parties met with on their march to Fort Garry, among whom were three members of the Legislature, and more especially by Col. Wolseley's order to his men, to march upon the Fort, and take it by storm, which was done, and its surrender accomplished, by the soldiers and members of the Provisional Government evacuating it upon the approach of the expedition, thus acting in accordance with the arrangements concluded with the Dominion Government. That the fall of Fort Garry did not satisfy this "peaceable expedition." The members of the Provisional Government, especially Riel, O'Donoghue and Lepine, should be captured and sacrificed, to satisfy the blood-thirsty desire of these invaders, for no other crime than that they knew their rights and dared to defend them. The three mentioned had to flee for safety to American territory.

OUTRAGES BY THE MEN OF THE EXPEDITION.

That Col. Wolseley, on the same day of the capture of Fort Garry, paid off his men, gave them three days' license, thus letting them loose upon our people, whom they abused in their intoxication and disorder, in the most brutal manner. That from the 24th day of September to the 17th of October following, there was no protection for life or property from these marauders, over whom their officers, equal to themselves, did not try to exercise control. That, consequently, outrages upon our unoffending people were of hourly occurrence, especially upon any of them who were members of or connected with the Government of their choice. One Elzior Goulet, an American citizen, while peacably pursuing his avocation, was attacked by a band of these marauders in uniform. He fled for safety toward Red River, which he attempted to swim across, but was closely pursued, and stoned to death while in the water, and his murderers are still unpunished. That all the American citizens in the town of Winnipeg, law abiding unquestionably, but naturally sympathizing with a people struggling in defense of the great principle of self-government, were treated in the most inhuman manner, and were forced to flee the country to Pembina, leaving, in most instances, their property behind.

ALL PLEDGES BROKEN.

And thus it will be seen, that, instead of observing in good faith, the solemn pledges of complete amnesty, of peaceful purposes, and kindly reconciliations, so often and so repeatedly made to our delegates and to our people, they proceeded to issue warrants for the arrest of Louis Riel, President; Wm. B. O'Donoghue, Secretary and Treasurer, and Ambroise Lepine, Adjutant-General, and a price was set upon their heads, seeking thus to consummate their perfidious treachery, by the foul crime of murder. That not a single pledge given by the English and Canadian Governments to our people, and to the Government of the United States, has been kept or performed, but on the contrary, each and every one as set forth in this memorial, has been ruthlessly and revengefully violated and trampled upon. And we, the memorialists, for and in behalf of ourselves, and the people whom we represent, acting upon the highest principles of civil and religious liberty, in asserting the great and sacred principle of self-government, recognized throughout the civilized world as an inalienable right, have been thus, for these things, coerced into a confederation with Canada, under false representations, broken promises, and violated pledges, and are left alone for a redress of our grievances, to an appeal to the Government of the United States, whose honor and plighted faith, as we humbly and earnestly maintain, are both solemnly pledged to see us righted.

THE UNITED STATES MUST INVESTIGATE.

That against such unwarranted outrages and unpardonable perfidy we do hereby, in the name of justice and in the face of the civilized world, solemnly protest, and earnestly ask your Excellency the President of the United States to cause an investigation to be made into the extent and nature of our grievances, the pledges given to us and to your Government, and the extent to which those pledges have been violated, and to demand, in our behalf, that full reparation be made for all these violated pledges, and the injury and damages resulting to us therefrom. That impelled by a universal desire to be permitted peacefully to enjoy a Government of our own choosing, or to change our allegiance for political and commercial reasons to some other Government of our choice, and being thoroughly satisfied that neither peace nor prosperity can exist in our country, under a Government which has by its bad faith, forfeited all claim upon the confidence of our people, and has instituted a war of extermination against us; and considering further the vast extent of barren and impassable territory, that separates us from the Dominion of Canada, we again earnestly appeal to your Excellency for the foregoing reasons, and many others which might be urged, to intercede in our behalf, and to take all such steps as your Excellency may deem appropriate and proper, to enable us to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, under a Government of our own choice, or in union with a people, with whom we may think that we can enjoy these blessings. In concluding this memorial, we beg leave to subjoin a brief extract from the speech of the Governor-General of Canada, in proroguing the Parliament after the passage of the "Manitoba act," in reference to the expedition, and the expectations which our people are naturally led to entertain; the Governor-General proceeded as follows:

"The just and reasonable conditions which you have sanctioned in favor of the inhabitants, Manitoba—cannot fail to remove every trace of misapprehension which unhappily existed, and would place, instead, a feeling of confidence in your good will, and increasing advantages to be derived from joining the Dominion. The military which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well-disposed persons. Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance to the inhabitants of Red River Settlement, and the numerous Indian tribes that occupy the North-west, that they have a place in the regard and Council of England and may rely upon the impartial protection of the English Empire."

Done at Red River, this 3d day of October, 1870, by the authority of the people.

Death of a Venerable Lady in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Thomas Hale, of Newburyport, a most estimable lady, daughter of the late Josiah Little, and widow of Thomas Hale, of Newbury, died on Thursday noon, the 26th, aged eighty-four years and seven months. She was the last of a large family of children, who ranked among the best and most influential people of their respective neighborhoods, and whose descendants have been persons of note in business and literary circles, in various sections of the country; one of them, Moses L. Hale, being identified with the history of the Massachusetts Hospital Life office, in this city; another, Josiah L. Hale, being one of the two founders and builders of the Atlantic Insurance office of New-York, and still another, Dr. Benjamin Hale, being the accomplished President of Geneva College, of New-York.

Mrs. Hale was a lady of most excellent and lovable qualities, a Christian lady of the old school, whose life has been full of benefactions to all around her—of cordial love, and, where there was a call for it, of generous contributions [illegible]. She was ever ready for "every good word and work," and her loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of relatives and friends. Mrs. Hale has been in a broken state of health for some time, and has lived in the past more than the present for many months; but retired to rest on Tuesday week in her usual health, and fell asleep—a sleep from which she could with difficulty be aroused—and so continued to sleep, with momentary wakings, until yesterday noon, when she gently passed into a better world.

The Waterbury Bank Robbery—The Accused Bound Over for Trial.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Times, Jan. 26.

The examination of the two New-York roughs, suspected of being concerned in the attempted robbery of the Waterbury Bank, closed on Monday at Waterbury. They gave the names of William Davis and Charles Barton, of New-York City. The strongest circumstances against them were that the conductor of Wednesday night's train, together with a Boston runner on board of the same train, remembers these men, and that they carried a black traveling-bag exactly like the one found in the bank after the burglary, and noted the manner in which the bag was carried—in the lap, held firmly by both hands. Residents of Waterbury also saw them step from that train. After two-days' examination they were held for trial in the sum of $20,000 each.

The bank has two large safes—one containing books and papers, and the other the funds of the corporation, consisting of $16,000, and about $20,000 belonging to citizens on deposit. The burglars knew which one to attack—the old one. The safe has an iron box in the bottom, where the funds were formerly kept; but two years ago a steel chest was procured for that purpose, made of chilled steel, and secured by a combination lock. This chest was rolled out on the floor, but was not broken open, nor is it certain that any burglar could force it. All the tools of the burglars were left in the bank, consisting of an iron bar, or "jimmy," composed of seven pieces, each about one foot in length, a flask of powder, also a blower to blow the powder into small crevices, a roll of fuse, dark curtains to fit all the windows, a paper of tacks, a set of wedges from one-sixteenth of an inch to two inches in thickness, with leathers to cover the heads to deaden the sound, a sledge and hammers, twine for signals to the outside watchers, and all the outfit of expert operators. It is thought that some sudden fright caused the burglars to decamp, and that there must have been at least four of them, as the numerous tracks around the bank, as well as the alarm strings extending from both the front and rear doors of the bank, indicated the presence of more than two or three.

Arrival of a German Steamer at New-Orleans—She is Chased by a French Gunboat.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 25.

The North German steam-ship *Koln*, Capt. Hermann C. Franke, from Bremen via Havana, arrived at her wharf, foot of Jackson-street, at noon yesterday. She has a general cargo, consigned to Mr. E. F. Stockmeyer, agent of the North German Lloyds, and had nine cabin passengers, five from Havana, with about eighty in the steerage. The *Koln* left Bremen on the 27th of December, and had exceedingly bad weather nearly all the way over.

Shortly before arriving at Havana, the *Koln* sighted a French gun-boat that has been laying off that port for some time, and who at once gave chase, but the *Koln* continued straight into the harbor, where she anchored on the 13th inst. She found there the steam-ship *Hannover*, of the same line, and the North German gun-boat *Meteor*, both virtually blockaded by the Frenchman outside, who no doubt was anxious to capture the *Hannover*, with the valuable cargo she took from this port on the 18th inst., consisting of 2,835 bales of cotton and 121 hogsheads of tobacco.

On the night of the 19th inst. both the *Koln* and *Hannover* made preparations to leave port. At 10 o'clock P. M. they both weighed anchor and boldly started out to sea. About an hour thereafter the *Koln* suddenly sighted the Frenchman within gunshot, but he was evidently taken unawares, for before he could bring his guns to bear the *Koln* was quickly out of reach, and in two hours ran completely out of sight of the gun-boat. The telegraph has informed us that the *Hannover* was equally fortunate. We were not able to ascertain the name of the French gun-boat, but it was not the *Bouvet*, which fought the *Meteor* last Fall, just outside the harbor of Havana, as she was still in that harbor, keeping her old antagonist company. The *Koln* ran over from her anchorage in Havana to the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, in forty-seven hours.

A Warning—The Dangers of Using Fire in Sleeping-Rooms.

From the Worcester Gazette, Jan. 28.

A narrow escape from an awful tragedy occurred this morning in this city, the recital of which should impress the minds of its readers with the importance of care and prudence in the management of coal fires. A mother and two daughters, residing on Summer-street, retired to rest last evening as usual, leaving a coal fire burning in their sleeping-room. Just before retiring the stove was filled with fresh coal, and by some oversight the damper to the stove was turned so as to prevent the proper escape of the gas into the chimney. All the parties went to sleep without discovering the mistake, and slept through the night, till 5 o'clock this morning, when the mother awoke, with an intense headache; she was sufficiently conscious to suspect the cause, and attempted to rise, but was unable. She aroused one of her daughters with some difficulty, and directed her to open the window, which was at length accomplished, the daughter falling once or twice in attempting to cross the room.

The admission of fresh air aroused all the sufferers, but brought with it excruciating pains in the head, and terrible nausea and vomiting. Neighbors were called in, and Dr. Schofield was summoned, and after a long period of intense suffering all the parties were relieved, and out of danger.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although several sales were advertised to take place at the Exchange yesterday (Jan. 30,) but one was effected and this of no special importance. The transaction consisted of a sale by Lawrence & Fleury, of the right, title and interest of Henry Kohn, in and to four lots of land, located in Union City, Hudson County, N. J. The sale was under the direction of F. D. B. Kennedy, receiver, and made to satisfy a judgment of $600. H. L. Hewlett purchased the claim for $50. Three adjournments of legal sales closed the business of the day as follows: By E. H. Ludlow, & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert referee; property, one lot south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-first-street, adjourned until Feb. 6. By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Jr., referee; property, one lot north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, adjourned until Feb. 15. By Roberts & McGuire, foreclosure sale, Grate Nathan referee; property, three-story brick building with stores, and lot Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand-street, north-east corner of Goerck-street, adjourned until Feb. 27.

Today, at the Exchange, A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will offer at public auction the valuable lot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situated on the west side of the Bowery, between Grand and Hester streets, and known as No. 116. The lot is a full sized one, being 25 by 100. A notice of this sale was inadvertently omitted yesterday, in our list of transactions for the week. Today, also, Roberts & McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, will dispose of the property known as Nos. 18 and 20 Platt-street, corner of Gold, comprising two lots, with four-story brick buildings erected on each, nearly covering the same. At another legal sale the same firm will sell two four-story houses and lots numbered 303 and 305 East Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues. The last-named lots are each 18x55.4. In addition to the above A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will offer some 600 acres of land, located in Suffolk County, L. I., on the line of the South-side Railway, and easy of access from the City. The prospective value of property of this description is great, and from this cause, if no other, the proposed transaction should attract the attention of capitalists. One or two other sales are also bulletined to take place, and business to-day, unless the sales should be adjourned, promises to be quite active.

At private sale E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, offers a very desirable country residence, located at Madison, N. J., within one mile from a railway station. The property comprises seventy-one acres in a high state of cultivation, with a modern three-story French-roof mansion, in size 50x75 feet. On the grounds are also erected greenhouses and graperies, porter's lodge, gardener's house, barns, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

The following transactions are reported as having been recently made at private sale:

By W. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street.

5 lots n. e. corner of 5th-av., and 80th-st., 3 fronting on avenue, and 2 on street in rear, each 25x100; sold to Aaron Raymond....$125,000

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street.

Undivided one-half interest in gore lot s. s. Grand Boulevard, 30 feet n. of 65th-st., lot 52.10x41x71; sold by Joseph Smith to F. G. Weaver..$12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, just finished, in 45th-st., west of Broadway, opposite the new Episcopal Church; size, 20.10x50, lot 100.5, four-story and basement, hard wood finish, with all the modern improvements. For particulars apply to R. HAYES, owner, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

"IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY." —For sale cheap, the following houses:
Brown stone, high stoop; West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; 23 by 60 by 100; all improvements; good surroundings; $60,000.
Brick and brown stone, high stoop; 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; 22 by 50 by 100; good condition and neighborhood; $30,000.
Elegant brown stone in 20th-st., near 5th av.; 25 by 65 by 100; high stoop; all improvements; splendid condition; $40,000.
Brown-stone house, English basement; 34th-st., one block from Broadway; all improvements; elegant condition; $26,000.
Brown stone, high stoop; 37th-st.; 25 feet wide; all improvements; good neighborhood; $27,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON HENRY-ST., NEAR GRAND-st., a valuable property, having a frontage of nearly 150 feet on Henry-st.
ALSO,
A three-story brick house on 29th-st., near Broadway.
ALSO,
A four-story brick house in East 12th-st., near St. Ann's new church.
ALSO,
Houses and lots for occupancy or investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE corners on the 5th-av., with rear lot or alley way of 25 feet, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can, at small outlay, be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $9,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 40th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST., have just issued a new and complete list of business property for sale, which can be had on application at the office.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. I. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

STORES FOR SALE—NO. 78 MAIDEN-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 235 feet front on the Hudson River, and 250 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.
If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.
On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871. DEYO SMITH, Assignee, No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 268 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
Water-power.—For sale mill sites and water-power; from thirty to 250 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING, twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give special attention to the leasing of stores and dwellings. Parties having such to lease during the coming season and desirous of engaging our services, will oblige by sending a memorandum to our office at an early day as we are now making up our Spring catalogue. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 40 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Harlem, near boat and cars; terms moderate. For particulars address E. C. P., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.
TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 23 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 33 and 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
Also, Nos. 4 and 12 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,000 and Croton tax, per year. E. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 1,450 BROADWAY, FIRST-class store under St. Cloud Hotel, 16x28, $1,750 per annum. J. M. DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story medium-width house and lot, located between 40th and 60th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; neighborhood must be first-class; a new house and north side preferred; price about $25,000. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,128 New-York Post-office.

WANTED FOR SALE—SEVERAL three and four-story brick and brown-stone houses, for ready-cash customers; also wanted, private dwellings to let, for first-class tenants. Property and estates intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,515 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.—THIS DAY, POSITIVE SALE OF LONG ISLAND LANDS—Two tracts 330 and 300 acres, between "Club-house" property and lands of Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey. In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.
The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by said Bankrupt Corporation, at Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire valuable real estate of said Corporation, consisting of:
1st—A tract comprising twelve lots between Water and South sts., 147x200 feet, with front on both streets.
2d—The saw-mill property, including lock, canal and basins, with ample yard room and sheds for storage. The mill is fully equipped, of large capacity, and in condition for immediate operation. This property has a frontage on the Elizabeth Creek of about 370 feet, with substantial and capacious docks; the mill has been profitably operated for years, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative trade.
3d—The wheel factory, a plot of ground on 1st-st., 275x120 feet, with two substantial frame-work shops, 80x38 and 60x32 feet, well adapted for wood work of any description.
4th—The Spoke Mills, consisting of a plot of ground 270x175 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet, on which are substantial docks with sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons. The buildings consist of a new frame factory with slate roof, built with special reference to strength and stability, 36x187, with ample engine-room addition and engine of large capacity, with shafting and connections, all of the best and most modern construction, and in complete order for immediate use. Also, frame warehouse and office building, slate roof, 42x100, with spacious sheds and storage room.
5th—A tract on 1st-st., 125 feet by about 360 feet, running through to Elizabeth Creek.
6th—A tract, 100 feet by about 358 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
7th—A tract, 100 feet by about 356 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
8th—A tract, 100 feet by about 302 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
9th—A tract, 100 feet by about 294 feet, next westerly of the last-mentioned.
10th—A tract, 86 feet by about 275 feet, with front on the creek of about 275 feet.
Each of these tracts possesses a front upon Elizabeth Creek, which is navigable for vessels of moderate draught, and the locality possessing the amplest facilities for water and railway communication, presents unusual advantages for manufacturing operations of any description.
Also, 5 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28, and rows of lots Nos. 19 and 20, situate between Marshall and Franklin sts., and designated by the above numbers on Block No. 49, on a map of the new manufacturing town of Elizabethport, on file in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, New-Jersey.
Also, 148 pine logs, 45 oak logs, and 288 hemlock logs. Further particulars at the office of the undersigned, where a map of the property can be seen.
R. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JAN. 31, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUFFOLK COUNTY LAND, L. I.
A valuable tract in Suffolk County, L. I., in the town of Islip, about three-quarters of a mile north of the South-side Railroad, and about half a mile west of Oakland Station, forty-seven miles from New-York; containing 500 acres and more of good land, near the Club-house, and will be sold in two parcels, divided by a proposed avenue 100 feet wide. The land is excellent, and suitable for all kinds of vegetation. Its accessibility to New-York by two railroads renders this sale a great speculation for a farmer or land operator. Title perfect. Maps and full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 31, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,680 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.
N. B.—Adjourned on account of the severe storm until THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1871.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;
BOWERY.—The lot of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the west side of the Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts., and known as No. 116. Lot 25x100 feet.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE
OF
THE SEASON.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.,
Beg leave to announce that the above sale will be continued until the first of February, the date of our semi-annual stock-taking. We invite the special attention of our customers and purchasers generally to the unprecedented bargains in fashionable dress goods, which, having been reassorted from reserve stock, will be offered on MONDAY, Jan. 30, as follows:
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.
Two cases SCOTCH PLAIDS, yard and a half wide, all colors, at $1, real value, $2 50.
ALL-WOOL FRENCH SATIN DE CHENES.
Three cases of REAL FRENCH SATINS in all the fashionable cloth, high and medium colors; the most desirable fabrics for suits at 50c., recent wholesale price 75c.
ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGES.
Two cases finest quality, in all colors, for suits and wrappers, will be offered at 75c., cost $1 10 to import.
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
Three cases all-wool REAL FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS, in various colors, suitable for all seasons, at 50c., real value 75c.
MERINOES.
Four cases of all-wool FRENCH MERINOES, a full assortment of colors at 50c. 75c., recent wholesale price, 87½c. and $1. In view of the probable scarcity of these celebrated fabrics next season, in consequence of the war, particular attention is called to the inducements here offered. These goods are most suitable for wrappers and street wear.
The above goods will be exhibited on the first floor, near main entrance on Broadway.
MOURNING STOCK.
BLACK ALPACA.
Two cases finest quality, celebrated Buffalo brand, will be offered to close at 75c. 85c.; heretofore sold at $1 [illegible] $1 25.
SILK WARP TAMISE.
One case fine BLACK SILK WARP TAMISE, in three grades. Will be sold at a bargain.
BLACK CRETONNE.
Full assortment; all grades; very low.
BLACK CASHMERE D'ETE FOR SUITS.
Just imported. From fine to superfine quality.
GLOVES.
200 dozen fine quality Ladies' FRENCH KID GLOVES, at $1 50 per pair.
LORD & TAYLOR.

ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS.
The balance of our stock of 28-inch, 22-inch and 30-inch ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS will be offered at prices from $10 upward. A great reduction from previous prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
LORD & TAYLOR
Continue to offer the balance of their Silk Stock prior to the 1st of February, at low prices to close the season.
FANCY SILKS.
An invoice of GRIS RAYES, just from the steamer, suitable for Spring, will be opened at $1 25—a great bargain.
ALSO,
A large invoice of BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, all sizes, will be opened on Monday, 30th inst., at $1 25.
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
400 pieces of 24-inch, 26-inch and 28-inch, all boiled TAFFETAS, a celebrated brand, at prices lower than ever before offered, viz.: 24-inch, $1 37½; 26-inch, $1 50, and 28-inch, $1 75.
The above goods are confidently recommended for service.
BLACK GROS GRAINS.
24-inch at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
24-inch at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and upward, which purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Having made a special department for Gents' Furnishing Goods, attention is called to the superior quality and low prices of all our goods, which we warrant to be as represented. Gentlemen will here find all the latest styles of
TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES,
SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
PINS, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS,
UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c., &c.
with every variety of desirable goods at prices ultimately low. Orders received and promptly executed.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.
At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JUST OPENED.
30,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and [illegible] bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 782 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 349 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands hair-dressing; City or country. Call for two days at No. 252 2d-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; good trimmer, and make herself useful; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, with unexceptionable City references, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; private family preferred. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class seamstress; is an excellent operator on every machine; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 227 East 54th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, by a Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good references; will do house-work; very respectable. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, who speaks German and French, a situation to take care of grown up children; or seamstress and take care of the children. Call at No. 1,189 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent, experienced person; can take charge of a baby from birth; is an excellent seamstress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 237 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at No. 277 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; game, meats, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, side dishes, excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 302 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family; City, or would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 201 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 40 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUAtion as maid and seamstress; dresses hair and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 19 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 218 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 145 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and desserts; an excellent baker. Call or address for two days at No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to do light house-work in a small private family; wages $12. Call or address at No. [illegible] 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 297 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at 43 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Address or call at No. 338 East 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or to take care of a baby; can operate; will do light chamber-work. Call at No. 638 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best City references. Call or address No. 153 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber-maid or laundress; excellent laundress; French fluting and can do up all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; good City references. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice French and English cooking; can bone and lard; is capable of getting up nice dinners; refers to her last place, where she lived over two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress, and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands hair dressing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a nursery, or an infant from birth, or do chamber-work and fine washing; capable for any domestic work; many years' first-class City references. Call or address No. 644 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house; City references. Call or address at her last employer's, No. 34 West 27th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 262 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—FOR A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has been in her present place three years. Address J. S. P., Box No. 1,332 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman to cook, wash and iron; best references. To be seen at No. 139 6th-av., near 10th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, and would assist with the washing; good baker of bread and pastry, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or to assist with chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address No. 151 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, by a respectable colored girl. Apply at No. 119 West 48th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse to take care of an invalid; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 153 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 241 6TH-AV., SUPplies colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at short notice; farm hands direct from the South; man and wife at hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOKING BY THE DAY.—A RESPECTable woman, many years a cook, wishes employment by the day; understands getting up lunches, dinners and suppers; or would supply a place for a few days on moderate terms. Apply or address H. H., No. 181 6th-av., second floor, between [illegible] sts.

AT SEDELL'S NO. 340 4TH-AV.—A number of select, well recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., can find immediate employment; come early; Protestants and Catholics suited with places in City or country.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV.—FAMILIES IN need of first-class German, English, French and Irish domestics of all descriptions can immediately be suited.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, able-bodied colored man as coachman and general useful man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is willing, and not afraid of work; will hire for low wages. Apply or address No. 45 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR country by a Swede and his wife together, the woman as nurse and seamstress, to assist with chamber-work; the man to make himself generally useful around the house. Apply at Plympton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and an excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City references from his last employ. Address T. W., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, who is an excellent driver of pair horses, four in hand or tandem; can give the best recommendations as to ability and character. Call or address H. I., at Mr. Bonner's saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman thoroughly educated to his business; seven years' references in both City and country. Apply at A. Clinch's feed store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable young Irishman who has lived in some of the best City families; unexceptionable City references. Call at address G. D., No. 114 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY sober man as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; has the best of City recommendations. Address E. A., Coachman, Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address A. NOEL, No. 36 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands gardening thoroughly in all its various branches; is married; has unexceptionable reference. Address A. F., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; good City driver; can come well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,262 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) one who is not afraid to work, to make fires and keep a building in order; must have good references. Address CHESTER, Box No. 138 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom; he understands his business perfectly; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 207 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man around a gentleman's house, by a very steady and industrious colored man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening and milking; is willing to be generally useful; is no waiter, or will do anything; a valuable man. Apply at No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married German, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful at a gentleman's place; strictly sober and industrious; good references. Can be seen or address G. SCHULTZ, at Mr. Kendall's private stable, No. 23 Carroll-place, between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, experienced man; will come well recommended from his last employer as a good groom and City driver. Call or address H. L. D., Private Stable, No. 305 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER man in a private family, by a highly-recommended and efficient waiter, who speaks French and English. Apply or address for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter in a private family; has best City reference. Can be seen, or address J. N., No. 680 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman thoroughly educated to his business; seven years' references in both City and country. Apply at A. Clinch's feed store, No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man who understands his business, in City or country; good City reference. Address E. R. L., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 30 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man, from Virginia, as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties; references for two days, W. S., No. 134 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has a thorough English education to the business; highest testimonials as to ability and character. Call or address for two days L. E., at Mr. Bonner's saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family by a single young man, a native of England, experienced as above; good City references. Call or address Y. C., No. 848 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A PROTESTANT German and seamstress, who works on a machine and is a good chamber-maid, desires a situation; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of grown children. Apply at Plympton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE COUPLE FRANCAIS nouvellement marié [illegible] dans une maison privée [illegible] l'homme comme un cocher et la femme [illegible] comme une bonne d'enfant; les meilleures recommandations [illegible] Adressez par lettre à CHARLES, care of Clapp, Porter & Co., [illegible] 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FAMILY, WHO is intelligent, sober and industrious and competent to take charge of a large farm; must understand raising stock in all its various branches, as well as understand thoroughly the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit. Address W. S. S., Salem, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO WILL ASsist with the washing and ironing; one who has been with a German family preferred. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 30 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; wages $14 per month. Apply at No. 36 St. Mark's-place, and bring references.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF four, a woman as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 30 West 25th-st.

LAD WANTED.—A LAD OF FIFTEEN or sixteen years of age, who writes a good hand and is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating references and age, in handwriting of applicant, A. B. & CO., Box No. 112 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION.
In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 28th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kind of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.
Dated Dec. 5, 1870, at New-York.
David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Bendleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amermann, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.
United States Internal Revenue stamp. (5 cents.) canceled; Sims, Dec. 5, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
22 barrels Currants.
17 cases Figs.
[illegible] cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
[illegible] barrels Almeria Grapes.
100 mats Bombay Dates.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—[illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE BOOT ENgine, good as new; will be sold low; can be seen running at Nos. 20 and 22 North-st. D. A. YOUNGS.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1 | Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2 | Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9 | Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1
Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15 | Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $[illegible], gold.

By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa......Sat., Feb. 4 | Iowa......Wed., Feb. 8
Caledonia......Sat., Feb. 11 | Ismailia......Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia......Sat., Feb. 18 | Trojan......Wed., Mar. 1
Australia......Sat., Feb. 25 | Dorian......Wed., Mar. 15
Columbia......Sat., Mar. 4 | Tyrian......Wed., Mar. [illegible]
India......Sat., Mar. 11 | Dacian......Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin......$75 | Steerage......$30
To London......80 | To London......35
To Halifax, N. S......20 | To Halifax, N. S......15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price......Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green......Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams......Feb. 22, at 6 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray......March 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. WASHINGTON, Beaufort, THURSDAY, Feb. 2. LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible]

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 4 RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth.

Departure of 19th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards......Feb. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau)......Feb. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice......Feb. 16.

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips......Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. [illegible]
CLEOPATRA, Phillips......Monday, Feb. [illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway. [illegible]

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheesman, THURSDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M. or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old Line. Low freight. The well-known first-class steam-ship WEYBOSSET, Capt. Bolger, will leave Pier No. 20 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow, from Pier No. 20 East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)

CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 22 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 304 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 329 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 634 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 335 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 23 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 165 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 402 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 487 Broadway.
H. B. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 280 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 280 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 25 8th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY. FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD, SEVEN (7) PER CENTS, TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City do bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 26th January, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company on the 31st day of December, 1870, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1869		$276,289 97
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1870		1,055,831 55
Total premiums		$1,332,182 82
Earned premiums of the year	$1,018,866 32	
Losses and expenses	492,594 29	
Re-insurance and return premiums	232,694 48	
ASSETS, 31st December, 1870.		
Cash in banks	$258,079 08	
United States stock	557,625 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand	190,933 55	$1,004,637 63
Subscription notes, (of which $152,494 25 are not yet used,)	$525,576 69	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and salvages	271,501 47	
Accrued interest and unsettled accounts	25,612 39	822,780 54
Total amount of assets		$1,827,418 20

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip Certificates to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for the probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also, in addition to a bonus of Ten per Cent. already paid in cash on the Subscription Notes, resolved to return to the dealers entitled to the same, Ten per Cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on or after the 3d April next.

By order of the Board. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOS. GAILLARD, Jr. | L. BIERWIRTH.
GEORGE MOSLE, | SIMON DE VISSER,
ED. F. DAVISON, | JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
A. LE MOYNE, Jr., | ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
E. H. R. LYMAN, | FRED. G. FOSTER,
H. R. KUNHARDT, | JOHN D. DIX,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, | CHAS. MUNZINGER,
LAWRENCE WELLS, | LOUIS JAY,
FRANCIS COTTENET, | JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES LULING, | N. D. CARLILE,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., | THEO. FACHIRI,
GEORGE F. THOMAE, | C. L. F. ROSE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL, | WM. S. WILSON,
W. F. CARY, Jr., | F. COUSINERY,
C. K. SUTTON, | GUSTAV SCHWAB,
EDWARD HAIGHT, | GEO. H. MORGAN.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. IRVING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer. New-York, Jan. 24, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Premiums very small. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON [illegible] City, and Brooklyn improved real estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. [illegible] WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,963, New-York.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 156 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

A—WANTED TO PURCHASE.—GOOD [illegible] real estate mortgages. Address, with particulars, C. L. M., Station D.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 35 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

During the month of February, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2—One Million.
THURSDAY, Feb. 9—One Million.
THURSDAY, Feb. 16—One Million.
THURSDAY, Feb. 23—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—Two Millions.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22—Two Millions.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent., of bid or offer, must be deposited therewith.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

A circular and further particulars can be had at this office. THOS. HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., HAS FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,

Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. Also,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 8 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,270,630 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870	2,155,782 64
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,426,412 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,392,738 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 39
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,063,263 57

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks	$8,549,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,277,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	399,252 03
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,089,915 35
Cash in bank	316,125 48
Total amount of assets	$14,183,933 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of thirty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April, next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, | C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS, | JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE, | B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT, | BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, | ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS, | G. W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL, | FRED. CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, | R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON, | GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS, | WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW, | SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT, | FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, | CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE, | ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE, | WM. E. BUNKER,
DANIEL S. MILLER, | SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
WM. STURGIS, | JAS. G. DE FORREST,
HENRY K. BOGERT, | ROBT. L. STUART,
DENNIS PERKINS, | ALEX. V. BLAKE.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr. |

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

IOWA BONDS.

Past-due Bonds of Cities, Towns and Counties in the State of Iowa wanted by CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$20,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 22d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible], 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,[illegible].

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION

OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED, FREE OF U. S. TAX.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. ON A FINISHED ROAD. FOR SALE AT 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any [illegible] route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened, [illegible] and transportation proportionately [illegible] cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds [illegible], at once on the completion of the line [illegible] equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or [illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of [illegible].

The B. C. R. & M. [illegible] per mile on [illegible] the balance [illegible] supplied by [illegible] subscriptions to the stock made by wealthy farmers and parties [illegible] along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the road runs, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connections, have been for the past three months in excess of [illegible] per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way business the profit which will arise from the transportation of the great wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Minnesota, [illegible] all of which must seek a market [illegible] the result cannot but be a showing [illegible] large Dividends on the Stock of the Company after paying the interest to the Bondholders. [illegible] The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly [illegible] value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any surplus earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of [illegible] are still offered at the subscription price [illegible] accrued interest in currency. Although the Company [illegible] warranted in the present condition of [illegible] in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, [illegible] NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. [illegible], 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. [illegible] will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. JOHN P. WHEELER, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 10th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed [illegible] inst., and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871......$143,083

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 28, (P. O. Box 1,810.) NEW-YORK, [illegible]

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

[illegible], Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the closing of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 13th prox. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d until the 13th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS......$172,000

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 130 Broadway.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, ON BONDS OF this Company, will be paid on and after that day at this office. R. G. HAROUAND, Vice-President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next. JAMES [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 3. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company will pay a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, on and after 1st February next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. WM. H. BIBLEY, Secretary.

TWINES, &C.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &c.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples and orders may be taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory. [illegible] J. C. TODD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF RESPECTABILITY can have two unfurnished or furnished rooms, with modern improvements; on the European plan; with attendance; references desired; location between Lexington and 4th avs. Address [illegible], care of Mr. Otto, druggist, No. 1,010 3d-av., near [illegible].

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 46 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 125.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 52 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, pantries, bath, &c., on same floor; house and attendance first-class. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished front room for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with first-class board; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED entire floor, en suite or singly, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 142 EAST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; house first-class; references exchanged. Call for two days.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms on second floor may be had, with board, at No. 45 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and neighborhood; rent $3 per week. No. 218 East 10th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.

WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $3,284,945 05.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,146,460 45. Surplus, $162,517 06.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint. **YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.** BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL HAS reopened at 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.

An important and honorable position is vacant in a well-known and successful life insurance company. A gentleman qualified by character and experience can secure a permanent position and salary proportionate to ability. Address with particulars, LIFE COMPANY, Post-office Box No. 484, New-York.

PARTNER WITH $10,000 WANTED —In a quiet, new manufacturing business; ready sales and no competition. Address L. R., Box No. 104 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, WITH A capital of $800, wanted as a copartner. Address Editor and Proprietor North Carolina Citizen, Asheville, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY—Formerly at No. 44 East 22d-st., are now prepared to supply the trade and shipping at wholesale with their very superior canned roast beef, in pieces or chopped. Office, 38 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOE'S HYDRAU-lic press; a Sheridan embossing press; a steel-plate printer's press; a large kneading machine. Apply to ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, 22 Park-row.

ANY LADY, WANTING A QUIET home and good nursing during her illness, can have it with a widow, living alone. Address MARY HAMMELL, Station E.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.

TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE UNION LEAGUE THEA-tre, Saturday evening, an OPERA-GLASS, blue enamel, in velvet case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 20 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY,) and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

NEW FEATURES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS, NEW MUSIC, and AN ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET.

Appearance of the RIZARELLI BROTHERS. Appearance of the SEGRIST FAMILY. Seventh week of the MAJILTONS. Seventh week of the SKATERS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS of LAURA KEENE in Boucicault's Play, HUNTED DOWN, or the TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH, the most pathetic and beautiful play of the day. Houses crowded with beauty and fashion.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Especial engagement and first appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON in the highly sensational drama entitled RED HANDS, with new scenery and startling effects, and an unapproachable cast of characters.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT......Director

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF BEAL BEDOUIN ARABS, GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP, ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC ART.

ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART, contributed by members of the Society, in aid of the Fund, is now open day and evening, (admission free,) AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

The sale will take place on MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6, INST.

THE WATER-COLOR PICTURES

In the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Now open Day and Evening.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—TO-night, Taeschung auf Taeuschung—Veneta, Princess Orsini. To-morrow, Romeo and Juliet—Seebach, Juliet; Veneta, Romeo.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will lecture before the above Association, at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—CLEAR GRIT.

Tickets of admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

E. HASLER, Chairman Lecture Committee.

ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPHS —lectures by WILLIAM C. PRIME on FRIDAY, Feb. 3 and 10, on Syria, Egypt and the Nile, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M. connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M., and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. HUNTINGTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 252 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 26th January, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja31-law1wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 31, Planche's FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and Boucicault's USED UP.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. B. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and others.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—OURS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 2, (second time)—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY, Feb. 3—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½, OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, first time in several years, Colman's great comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

IN REHEARSAL—Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4, At 1½ o'clock, MR. LESTER WALLACK in OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS of SARATOGA! SARATOGA!

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½.

. In active preparation, for speedy and splendid production, DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most alluring dramatic comedy, entitled JEZEBEL, which is now THE REIGNING LONDON SENSATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. J. E. HAYES......Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. G. L. FOX In the ever-popular pantomime, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, Production of the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

Presented with entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.

G. L. RICHELIEU......FOX

Seats can now be secured for these two GREAT EVENTS OF THE SEASON, The last performances of WEE WILLIE WINKIE, And first performances of RICHELIEU.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL.—A few tickets can be had for the ball of THURSDAY EVENING next at JORDENS & MARTEN'S music-store, No. 862 Broadway. $5 each.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAIL-WAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Classes for beginners constantly forming. Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 3d proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Two Radial Drilling Machines, equal to those manufactured by the Lowell Machine Company, capable of drilling to the centre of 12 feet, with steel spindle to swivel on all angles. To be geared sufficiently strong to drill a 3-inch hole in wrought iron, with traverse of spindle 20 inch, self-feeding in all angles.

The arm and head to be elevated by power. The head to traverse by power or by hand.

To have a base plate 10 by 12 feet, with proper openings to secure work thereto, with counter shaft and hangers.

One Small Power Punch, equal to "Seller's," for punching iron, from 1-16 in. up to ¾ in., and to centre of 40 inches. Must be so constructed as to be capable of punching holes in 1½ in. angle iron, ¾ in. to centre from edge. With counter shaft and hangers.

One Small Power Shear, equal to "Seller's," to cut 1-16 in. up to ¾ in. iron, to centre 40 in. With counter shaft and hangers.

One Set of Boiler Bending Rolls, to be worked by hand, capable of taking in sheets 5 feet wide, with rollers 8 in. and 7 in. diameter. With upper roller suspended on screws, with hard metal boxes. All of the above to be perfect and complete in every respect.

Two Store Trucks, No. 2.

Three Store Trucks, No. 5, Iron Skate.

One Merrill & Sons' 1,500 lb. Drop Hammer, to be placed in the Iron Plating Shop, with 3 sets of Dies for Breeching and train tackle Bolts, and press for same. Also, one 60 lb. Air Spring Forging Hammer.

2 Huntoon's Patent Governors, 1-in. valves, with counter shafts, hangers, pulleys, piping and belting, put up complete and ready to run.

3 doz. Self Oilers, Holland and Cody's patent, sample in the yard.

3 doz. ¾-in. Water Glasses, 12½ in. long, Scotch glass, to be used on front of boiler.

6 Rubber Springs for Moulding-machine, 1½ in. di., by 8¼ in. long. 2 gross Belt Hooks, 3 in.; 2 do. 4¼ in.

1 set Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, 1/8 in. to ½ in., varying by 32ds, and from ¾ in. to 2 in., varying by 16ths, with straight shanks.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 20 to No. 25, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 25 to No. 30, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and to be 4 in. long.

2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 6 in.
2 doz. Adjustable Vice Heads, (Long's make,) 7 in.

3 doz. Morse's straight lip increase Twist Drills, from No. 30 to No. 35, Stubb's steel wire gauge, and 3½ in. long.

1 Beach's self-centering Drill Chuck, to hold from 0 inch to ½ inch—5-16 to 0.

6 Langley's Hoisting Machines, to hoist 1 ton 11 feet high.

Bidders are referred to the Naval Constructor, Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 264 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1870.

CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix. JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, Executors.

au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.

jy28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.

s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, Executors.

s27-law6mTu*

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.—NO parts of the human frame are so delicately constructed or so easily affected as the throat and chest, more especially in cold climates. Where damp and cold affect the constitution, it behooves the sufferer to adopt effectual remedies. One of the simplest and most valuable is DATURA TATULA, which affords instant relief, and the good results are confirmed by the personal experiences of most eminent physicians. It is prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, of No. 143 New Bond-st., the chemists to the royal families of England, France and Belgium, and sold by them and all chemists and store-keepers as cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and pastilles for inhalation. The directions given bear their names, and none without are genuine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

A JANUARY THAW.

Mild Weather Once More—Indications of the Thermometer—The Snow Melting but not Gone.

The recent seven days' wonder, with its sharp cold snap, and sudden snow tempest, has merged into a genuine old-fashioned January thaw. The relaxation of temperature was not an unwelcome or unexpected change.

Everybody had felt frost-nipped and snow-bound. Throughout Sunday night snow-water came trickling down from the roofs like mimic waterfalls. The street gutters carried off great quantities of water, which tumbled boisterously in dirty colors into the culverts, and rushed through the sewers riverward.

In too many instances the sidewalks were not properly cleaned until afternoon. Some of these were in front of business places, where, as it happened, pedestrians were made to fall and sustain bruises and soil their garments. Gangs of laborers were busily engaged on the various railroad tracks in shoveling away the slush. This they heaped upon the already huge snow-banks on either side of the streets, rendering them hideous and loathsome objects to the eye. These embankments have buried many of the fire hydrants completely out of sight, which will be no slight task for the firemen to remedy during the progress of some possible conflagration.

SNOW-BALLING.

Good-natured people will never utter a protest against the innocent sports of boyhood, even though at times they become annoying. Snow-balling in itself, is a harmless, healthful and pleasant sport. It is neither right nor safe that it should be indulged in to any extent in the crowded streets of a great city. There is not only peril to windows and other property, but to the persons of pedestrians. A City ordinance is in existence which attaches a penalty to this misdemeanor, but, like those regarding ball-pitching and kite-flying, it has been a dead letter. There is now an absolute necessity for its enforcement. Street urchins, with unconscionable mischief, not satisfied with pelting helpless drivers and others who cannot pursue and punish them, with soft snow, make balls with slush pressed hard in the hand until they become almost as solid as ice. Sometimes sharp-edged ice is an ingredient, and even stones have been concealed in slush and hurled with great force against passers-by, causing bruises or more serious effects. The possible result of such shots is murderous. Persons have thus been knocked insensible, eyes and faces have been painfully disfigured, and arms badly lamed. Expensive dresses, furs, velvets, and other ladies' attire, have been damaged or ruined by these rascalities. Yesterday the old man engaged to sweep the crossing before a prominent Broadway store was set upon by a gang of nearly two hundred of such young imps, who pelted his advertising uniform with ice-balls. Finally being bruised and enraged beyond endurance, he took the law and his broomstick in his own hands, gave chase and belabored the boys until they cried "enough." No policeman presumed to interfere with the lawless cruelty of the youngsters. A large ice-ball containing a stone was sent crashing through a Broadway car window, narrowly grazing a lady's head.

SLEIGHING.

Yesterday's thaw told effectively against the sleighing, although in the Park and along the upper Boulevards it was yet quite good. The bells had no such merry jingling as on previous days, nor were the riders as jolly. A large number of all sorts of vehicles were out, among them many elegant and well-known turn-outs. The absence of the rowdyism and drunken revelry that disgraced the echoes of Sunday night was most agreeably remarked.

The Department of Public Parks report that, from an abstract of the returns of the gate-keepers at the Central Park, it is shown that the number of sleighs which entered the Park during the last few days is as follows: On Friday, the 27th inst., 13,980; on Saturday, the 28th inst., 14,640, and on Sunday, the 29th, 11,480.

CARS, STAGES AND FERRIES.

Large quantities of ice were in the harbor and rivers. Much of it seems to have broken loose from some point in Haverstraw or Peekskill Bays, and come down early in the morning. The obstructions will probably disappear in a short time, as the fields are composed of soft material, and are even now breaking up into lesser parts. The embargo is worse at the end of the ebb-tide. Should a strong westerly wind arise, driving the ice on the Jersey flats, and crowding it against the New-York shore, the river would be rendered almost impassable.

OVERHEAD.

The day was clear and beautiful, with a very thin vail of haze lingering after the departed snow-clouds. The thermometer at 7 A. M. was 29°; at 12 M., 40°; at 3 P. M., 41°; at 9 P. M., 35°, with a downward tendency. The thaw nearly ceased at sunset, and the sky was overclouded, when a frost came and stiffened the slush puddings in the streets. The Central Park Meteorological report for the last week presents the following facts and figures:

Barometer—Mean, 30.114 inch; maximum at 9 P. M., Jan. 26, 30.492 inch; minimum at 1 A. M., Jan. 27, 29.882 inch; range, .600 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 15.4°; maximum at 0h. 30m. A. M., Jan. 23, 38.0°; minimum at 6 A. M., Jan. 26, zero; range, 38.0°. Jan. 23, snow from 3 P. M. to 12 P. M.—amount of water, .17 inch.; Jan. 24, snow from 0h.0m. A. M. to 9 A. M.—amount of water .03 inch.; Jan. 25, snow from 5:45 A. M. to 12 P. M.—amount of water .72 inch.; Jan. 27, snow from 0h.0m. A. M. to 2 A. M.—amount of water, .02 inch.; Jan. 28, snow from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M.—amount of water, .08 inch.; total amount of water for week, 1.02 inch.; distance traveled by the wind during the week 1,914 miles; total depth of snow for week, 15 inches.

The East River between Riker's Island and Hart's Island was entirely frozen over all day yesterday, and the Sound steamers could with difficulty force their way through it. The steamer *Hope*, on her way to Hart's Island, yesterday, was frozen in for upward of two hours, and it was only after the most vigorous exertion that she succeeded in forcing her way through. It is utterly impossible for any sailing craft to get through the ice as it is at present.

THE LATE JUDGE NEWTON.

Funeral Services at Grace Church, Brooklyn—Adjournment of the United States Courts.

The funeral services of late United States Commissioner Charles W. Newton took place, yesterday afternoon, at Grace Church, Brooklyn. The attendance was large and the services were of an impressive character. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers; Judge Benedict, United States Court; Judge Gilbert, Supreme Court; Ex-Judge Beebe, C. Van Santvoord, J. W. C. Leveridge, Kenneth G. White, Clerk United States Circuit Court, New-York, B. D. Silliman, and Gen. Crooke. Commissioners Jones and Winslow, of the Eastern District New-York, associates of the late Mr. Newton, and the following Commissioners of the United States Courts of New-York, Messrs. Betts, Shields, Osborn, Stilwell, Davenport, Owens, Metcalf, and Gutman, Marshal Dallon, the officers and attachés of the Eastern District Court, and many members of the Bar, were among the mourners. Those who were associated with the late Commissioner in an official manner spoke of him in terms of unqualified praise, and expressed their sorrow for his loss, while those who knew him privately extolled the worth of his social character. The body was placed in a plain rose-wood coffin, covered with black cloth, and surmounted with silver fastenings. The plate bore the following inscription:

CHARLES W. NEWTON,
Died Jan. 27, 1871,
In the
48th year of his age.

Rev. Drs. Diller, of St. Luke's, Dickinson, of Hokokus, and Paddock, of Grace Church, officiated, and after the solemn service of the Episcopal Church was read, Dr. Diller, of whose church the late Mr. Newton was for some time a member, made a few remarks appropriate to the mournful occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the remains were taken to Green-Wood, and deposited in the receiving vault prior to final interment. Mr. Newton leaves a wife and four daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At the opening of the United States District Court, Eastern District, United States District Attorney Allen eulogized Mr. Newton, and moved an adjournment as a mark of respect to his memory. Judge Beebe seconded the motion, and eloquently supported it.

Judge Benedict said: "The motion made is eminently proper in the case of a man so long connected with the Courts of the United States as Mr. Newton has been. I knew him when he was at the bar and had occasion to observe the way in which he performed his duties as United States Commissioner. I had, also, occasion to know his mode of procedure when acting as Master in examining cases in Chancery. I subsequently had occasion to know of his character as displayed in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court and United States Commissioner for this District, and I can bear my testimony to his integrity, and to his industry, and to his courtesy in all these varied offices. He was a plain man, of fair ability, charged with duties as United States Commissioner, which are very responsible and often delicate. He was able to perform those duties to the satisfaction of the community and without giving offense to the parties interested. His reward, which is the only reward possible for a public servant in that capacity in this world, he obtained—the good opinion of the gentlemen with whom he was brought in contact officially. I have no doubt that the motion made on behalf of the Government and the remarks made on behalf of the Bar, express the opinion of the profession in New-York and in Brooklyn, and that that is the opinion formed by almost every person connected with the Bar that ever had occasion to do business in the Courts of the United States. It is proper in such an event, as a tribute of respect to the faithful public servant, that this Court do adjourn. The motion of the Government, therefore, will be granted, and the Court will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Chas. Donohue, the United States Circuit and District Courts in this City were adjourned by Judge Blatchford yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Scudder and Donohue, and Judge Blatchford.

THE IRISH EXILES.

Contributions for their Support—They Accept the Hospitalities of the City.

The exiles of Erin were visited yesterday by a delegation from the Knights of St. Patrick, who sought an interview with them for the purpose of giving them a formal welcome. The exiles selected this evening as the time when arrangements could be made.

The lines of the Fenians "have fallen in pleasant places." Already has a communication been received by them from Hon. Richard O'Gorman informing them of the appropriation by the City of $15,000 to defray the current expenses of the exiles, and asking them to accept it as a part only of what is yet to come. John McClure has been appointed Secretary in charge of the distribution of this fund.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Fenians recently released from British prisons, met at 3 P. M. yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., was also present. About 3½ a delegation of the Fenians, fourteen in number, headed by Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, were conducted to the chamber by the Marshal-at-Arms, and were welcomed by Alderman Dimon, Chairman of the Committee. After partaking of champagne and a collation, Mr. Rossa said that as the hospitalities of the City had been tendered to them they could not of course decline them, and in a day or two they would confer further with the Committee on this subject. By their previous action, he said, they had not intended to slight any political party, but at the same time they did not wish to be identified with any party. Alderman Robinson said that the Common Council represented no political party. The hospitalities tendered were on behalf of the people of New-York.

The delegation shortly afterward retired.

Death of County Auditor Watson—Coroner's Inquest—How the Accident Occurred.

Mr. James Watson, County Auditor, who, on Tuesday last, while out driving, sustained fatal injuries by his vehicle's coming in collision with another, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He was insensible for many hours before his death. Mr. Watson had held the position of County Auditor under several administrations. He was in his forty-fifth year at the time of his decease, though his personal appearance generally led to the belief that he was much younger. He leaves a widow and two children, who are said to be amply provided for. Yesterday the Common Council passed resolutions of respect for the memory of deceased and appointed a Joint Committee to make arrangements for his funeral. The flags on the City Hall were also placed at half-mast during the day.

Coroner Herrman, assisted by Dr. John Beach, last evening held an inquest at the late residence of the deceased, No. 315 Madison-avenue. The only witness examined was Sylvanus S. Townsend, the coachman, who testified that Tuesday evening the deceased and himself left the house in a sleigh drawn by two horses, for a ride out on the road. They proceeded without incident to the club-house of Harry Berthold, and after stopping there a few minutes, started upon their return. Deceased was driving, and when they reached One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, going slowly and well over on the right side of the road, a horse attached to a sleigh going out suddenly, turned out of the proper track, dashed across the road, in between Mr. Watson's horses, breaking the neck yoke, knocking down the off horse, and then rearing over the dash-board of the sleigh. One of his hoofs struck Mr. Watson on the forehead, and the other went down between him and Townsend, and the latter was thrown from the sleigh. He jumped up as soon as possible, and at Mr. Watson's request, led him to the Club-house, he being able to walk. On arriving there, Dr. Frazer, of the Police Central office, was fortunately found, and the wound having been dressed, Mr. Watson was then taken home. The man who drove the horse which had struck Mr. Watson, whom Townsend believed to have been intoxicated, or the accident would not have occurred, was subsequently arrested by Capt. Wilson, of the Thirty-second Precinct Police, but the deceased refusing to make a complaint against him, he was not held. After the examination of this witness, a permit was given for the burial of the body, and the case was adjourned for further hearing. It appears that upon arriving at Berthold's, Mr. Watson said that there was too rough a crowd upon the road, which fact accounts for his quick start homewards. The man whose carelessness caused the death is known to the Police, and will probably be again arrested.

Breaking Up a Temperance Meeting—Not so Funny as Was Expected.

Thomas Hickey, John Brady and William Driscoll, alias Bloom, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox on a charge of committing a serious assault on Michael Lynch. It appeared that on Sunday evening Hickey and a gang of Eighth Ward roughs were drinking freely in the liquor-saloon of James Beglin, in Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and being in want of fun suited to their dispositions it was suggested that they make a descent on the meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, which was then being held in the hall adjoining the house. Hickey, being the recognized leader of the party, was the first to enter the room, and immediately created such an uproar that Mr. Lynch, an officer of the Society, was compelled to eject him. In this incident Hickey did not receive the support from his companions that he calculated upon, and being infuriated at its result, he left them in disgust, and sought Brady and Driscoll to assist him in wreaking a summary vengeance on Lynch. With this intention they waited until the meeting broke up, and when Mr. Lynch came out on the street Hickey dealt him a terrible blow on the head with a bung-starter, instantly prostrating him. They would not have been satisfied with inflicting on him this punishment, were it not for the interference of some bystanders, who arrested and gave them into custody. Judge Cox fully committed them for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Two Suicides and One Attempted Suicide.

A young woman named Ellen King attempted to drown herself yesterday afternoon, by jumping overboard at the Fulton Ferry. She was rescued and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, but refused to give either her residence or the motive that led to her attempt at self-destruction.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night an unknown woman jumped overboard from one of the Division-avenue ferry-boats, as it was entering the dock on the Brooklyn side, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered. She was well dressed, and bore all the marks of a person belonging to good society.

A young man named Louis Oliger, residing at No. 104 Debevoise-street, killed himself instantly, last night, by discharging a pistol in his mouth. The cause is supposed to have been despondency, brought on by being out of work.

Indictments by the United States Grand Jury.

The United States Grand Jury presented indictments against the following-named prisoners at the Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, yesterday: Peter Johnson, Charles Peterson and Charles Thompson, for creating mutiny on board the ship *Shatemuc*; James Hartnett and Urosch Radosavlovitz, letter-carriers, for secreting and embezzling money letters, and Louis Meyer and James S. Colgate for having in possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit money. Other indictments were also presented, but the parties not being in custody, their names are suppressed for the present.

Stabbing Affray in Twenty-Sixth-Street.

Sunday evening an affray occurred among the inmates of a disreputable house in West Twenty-sixth-street, during which Mrs. Emma King, the proprietress, struck one of the women named Wise on the head with a large bowl, inflicting a serious scalp wound. A visitor, Emile Hubbard, of No. 142 West Twenty-seventh-street, interfering was then attacked by Mrs. King, who was armed with a knife, and he received three severe wounds. No arrests have yet been made in the case.

A Jersey City Mystery.

Two weeks ago, Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, was notified of the dying condition of a Mrs. Susannah Murtha, who resided at the corner of Jersey-avenue and Grand-street. It was represented that she was suffering from the effects of a fall or personal violence. Coroner Burns found her insensible and her body much bruised. On making inquiries, the Coroner learned that she was in a house where a man was maltreating his wife, and in the altercation she was either beaten or fell down-stairs. She lingered until late on Saturday night, when she died. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow evening.

Sudden Death of a Prominent New-Jersey Detective.

Detective George Stratford, one of the most ingenious and prominent detectives in New-Jersey, died suddenly at his residence, No. 218 Bay-street, Jersey City, last night. Detective Stratford, though young, being in his thirtieth year, had been connected with the Jersey City force for five years, and had made himself a wide reputation as an acute detective throughout New-Jersey, and in New-York and Philadelphia. He was popular with the Jersey City force, with every member of which he was personally acquainted, and his loss is deeply felt. The officers off duty, gathered in little knots at the different precincts, and his loss was a general theme of conversation. The force will wear mourning badges and will be present in a body at the funeral ceremonies, which will take place from St. Peter's Church, on Thursday.

The death was a remarkably sudden one. Stratford was on duty on Sunday and made no particular complaint of being unwell. He was, however, taken suddenly with congestion of the lungs and died in less than twenty-four hours. Dr. Vonday was first called in, but finding that his services would be of no avail, Drs. Lutkins and Reeves were called in for consultation. They were unable to afford him any relief. Deceased leaves a young wife and two children, to whom a testimonial will be given by the members of the Police force.

Sentence of Griffin, the Murderer.

In the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, Walter Griffin, who was convicted of killing Thomas Duff, was called up for sentence. The Court, in passing sentence, alluded to the fair and able manner in which his trial had been conducted, and the prisoner was then sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It appears that Capt. Edward R. Blunt, the gentleman who died in St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of laudanum, did not obtain the drug from any friend, as was previously stated. Mr. Blunt carried into the hospital a satchel containing several vials of laudanum, which, through the negligence of his nurses, escaped observation.

The examination of students at the College of the City of New-York commenced yesterday morning, and will continue during the week. The year began with about 800 scholars on the roll, but the number is reduced, by various causes, to about 600. The programme for the examination yesterday was as follows: Senior Class—Spherical Astronomy, Prof. Compton examiner; Junior Class—Physics, Prof. Doremus examiner; Sophomore Class—Calculus and Moral Philosophy, Profs. Docharty and Huntsman; Freshman Class—Descriptive Geometry, Prof. Koerner and Tutors Woolf and Knox, examiners; Introductory Class—English Language, Prof. Barton and Tutors Fisher, Burnet and Abbe, examiners. These classes will be examined every day this week in other branches.

John Wright, of No. 29 Centre-street, was found last evening insensible in the hallway of No. 32 Duane-street, and died while being carried to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Margaret Briehme, aged fifty-six years, of No. 1,066 Second-avenue, last evening fell on the sidewalk on the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and was taken up to be carried to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and upon arriving there she was found to be dead. In both these cases inquests will be held today.

M. Votable, the Treasurer of the Comité de Secours in this City, reports that since last accounts $6,078 38 have been received in aid of the French Relief Fund, making, with the previous subscriptions, a total of $72,466 55, of which $67,026 34 have been remitted to France. The latest subscriptions are $624, by the members of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie; $630 by private subscription, and $328 75 from Deer Lodge, Montana.

Coroner Hermann was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Delia Dixon, aged sixty, who died at No. 145 West Twenty-fourth-street, of injuries sustained in April, 1869, by being thrown down in a Seventh-avenue car, by the sudden movement of the vehicle, as she was endeavoring to get off.

The Farragut Monument Association will hold a meeting at the Naval Office to-morrow afternoon. The friends of this enterprise will be pleased to learn that the subscriptions to the fund are coming in rapidly, and that in all probability the amount necessary will soon be obtained, so that an order can be given for the execution of the work.

Detective Finn, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday detected Thomas Donnelly and Christopher Fuller, both boys of tender age, in the act of picking pockets of gentlemen in Printing-house-square, while pretending to sell newspapers. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, they were sent to the reformatory school on Hart's Island.

The soldiers' orphans distribution of valuable diamonds, watches, &c., it is announced, will positively take place on Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at the store of J. McB. Davidson, No. 581 Broadway. But few tickets remain unsold, and persons desiring them must call soon.

Among the passengers by the steamer *City of London* on Monday, was Mr. William Aplin, for several years the efficient manager of the office of the New-York Associated Press, who will hereafter hold a responsible position in the London Agency.

John Scherfenberger, a German, fifty-four years of age, living at No. 90 Sheriff-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor, but did not succeed in causing death. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A newsboy named Spain, who lives at No. 163 East Fifty-first-street, yesterday fell from the front platform of a Third-avenue car at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street, and had his right hand crushed by a wheel of the car passing over it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Dunbar, eighty years of age, living at No. 245 East Twenty-eighth-street, was run over yesterday by a coal-cart, near her residence, and had her right foot crushed. The driver was arrested, but as she refused to make a complaint he was not held.

Mme. Antoine Becker-Grahn, a German actress, who, in her day, ranked high in her profession as a tragedienne, died in this City on Thursday night after a protracted illness, in poor circumstances.

Col. Alexander, formerly a Supervisor of Internal Revenue of New-Orleans, was arrested in Boston, last week, for an alleged defalcation. His arrest was kept so private that it was not known until he was brought into Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday morning on his way to Washington.

The assessment rolls for the widening and straightening of Broadway are open to the public, in the office of the County Clerk, in the new Court-house.

About twenty writs of *certiorari* have been issued by Judge Blatchford in Customs suits commenced in the State Courts against Ex-Collector Grinnell.

The Society Vorwaerts, yesterday, in commemoration of the fall of the French capital, forwarded to Emil Sauer, the Treasurer of the German Relief Fund, $50 in aid of the wounded.

BROOKLYN.

The Special Committee of the Republican General Committee, appointed at the last meeting of that body to take evidence in regard to the contested election in the Tenth Ward, met last evening, and heard both parties, Wass and Cook, at great length. At one period of the investigation it looked as if there might be a row, owing to the fact that Mr. Hasbrook accused Mr. Wass of bribing Democrats to vote at the Republican primary, but the difficulty was finally smoothed over, and the Committee adjourned, to report next Tuesday night.

The thirty-third annual ball of the Emerald Benevolent Association, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, took place last night in the Academy of Music. The attendance was very large and embraced many of Brooklyn's most prominent and respectable citizens. The affair was in every respect a complete success.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the house of Mrs. Matilda Pearson, at No. 156 North Fifth-street, E. D., was entered by a band of burglars, who thoroughly ransacked the premises. In the course of their raid they entered the sleeping-room of Mrs. Pearson, who, although present and awake at the time, was so thoroughly intimidated by looks and threats that she did not dare to open her mouth until they had made good their escape.

In the Common Council, yesterday, on motion of Alderman Harman, the Clerk of the Board was directed to inform the street railroad companies that for the future they must take measures to prevent their snow-plows from throwing the snow from the streets on to the pavements and against the surrounding buildings.

The annual report of the Park Commissioners for 1870, is now ready, and will be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council. By the report it appears that the receipts on Prospect Park for the year were $647,459, and the expenditures, $647,373.

The Ball, Hop and Pleasure Club will give their annual full-dress ball, at Irving Hall, this evening. Everything has been prepared on a grand scale, and the members and their guests are sure to have a delightful time.

United States Deputy Collector Gibberson, yesterday, seized, on Fulton-street, 175 gallons of illicit spirits, and a horse and wagon. The Marshal took possession of the property.

Marian Thomson, a well-known pickpocket, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Pagan, while busily plying her vocations among the spectators at Commissioner Newton's funeral.

LONG ISLAND.

A special meeting of the Queens County Supervisors was held yesterday at the Court-house, North Hempstead, to consider the new Court-house question. All the members were present, as also were large delegations from Hempstead, Oyster Bay and North Hempstead. The Supervisors could not agree. Only two votes were given in favor of any particular location. The people will appeal to the Legislature.

A new road bill has been proposed and forwarded to the Legislature, entitled "An Act to improve highways in Queens County." The bill provides that a tax of twelve cents upon each $100 shall be levied upon each town, the money to be deposited with the Supervisor. Each town is to be divided into five road districts, and each district contracted out. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for the Commissioners to be interested in the contract, and allows them $3 50 per day.

In honor of the return of Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, who has been absent in Europe the past year, the citizens of College Point gave a supper, last evening. The Poppenhusen Institute was illuminated in honor of the occasion.

The residents of Glen Cove propose to ascertain what majority are in favor of incorporating as a village under the general law, and will accordingly take a vote on the subject within a few days.

An inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Tewksbury, of Long Island City, on the body of Lawrence Kelly, an old man ninety-five years of age, who died suddenly of old age, on Sunday, at the residence of his son in Ravenswood. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

On Monday morning a burglar was shot at by a young man, stopping at the house of Mr. Thomas Miller, in Flushing, while attempting to feloniously enter it. It is thought the free-booter was hit from the outcry made, but no trace of him was found.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two Italians giving the name of Lepeney, were playing, yesterday, on Sussex-street, Jersey City, when a drunken man named Fallon interfered, breaking their instruments and knocking one of them down with a coal shovel. The man then attacked Fallon with a knife, inflicting a serious wound in the left breast. The Italians, who bore evidence of having been badly assaulted, were held to await the result of Fallon's wounds.

The Common Council of Jersey City met in Committee of the Whole, last evening, to consider the vexed question of the Thirteenth-street assessments. Mr. Spellman and several other New-Yorkers who own property in Hoboken addressed the body in relation to the onerous and exacting burden of taxation about to be imposed upon them, and maintained that the assessments proposed to be raised were unjust, impolitic and suspiciously exorbitant. The Council adjourned before arriving at any definite result concerning the matter.

According to the annual report of Adjt.-Gen. Stryker, of the New-Jersey State National Guard, there are forty-nine organized companies of infantry in the State, two companies in process of organization, and nine vacancies left, according to law, for those counties yet without a military force. There are, also, two batteries of artillery. The Adjutant-General recommends the substitution of breech-loading rifles for those now belonging to the State, the change to be effected at the earliest opportunity.

During Sunday night J. J. Deatroiller's powder-factory at Greenville accidentally exploded, and the building was damaged to the extent of $5,000. There was but little powder on the premises at the time, and considering that 100 men are employed in the establishment, the explosion occurring during working hours, would in all probability have been attended with far more serious consequences.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpe, an old lady of Hackettstown, recently died intestate, leaving property valued at $60,000. The heirs are clamorously divided as to the proper administrators. A caveat has been filed against the appointees of a majority of the heirs, citations have been issued and returnable to-morrow, and several prominent lawyers have been retained, who will probably get the cream of the estate before the litigation ends.

The young men of the Presbyterian churches in Bloomfield have purchased a plot of land with a building thereon, and dedicated it to Christian uses last Sunday. The enterprise grew out of a series of open-air meetings, held near the Incline-Plane for the benefit of boatmen and others.

The Newark Germans are particularly hilarious over the capitulation of Paris, and the saloons are crowded with people watching and debating on every word of news. On Sunday, the Hill, where these people mostly congregate, was alive with joyous throngs.

The annual Fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in Newark, netted that institution $8,282 53.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, asking the passage of a special act authorizing the enlistment of 300 men for service at the Naval Academy, to constitute a permanent crew for manning the practice-ship. If, he says, the crew of the practice-ship could be of picked men and permanent, the ship would always be in order, the [illegible] would fall in at once with the well-arranged system of a vessel in discipline, and these advantages, with that of being freed from the unsettled influences of bad associates can scarcely be over-estimated. Naval Constructor Davidson has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Construction, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. The orders of Chief-Engineer Luckey to the *Roanoke* are revoked. Third Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher has been detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled officers convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by special order Aug. 3, 1870, has been dissolved, and the officers composing it have been ordered to join their stations. Surgeon G. Perin has been ordered to relieve Surgeon Mills, as Medical Director at Head-quarters of the Missouri. First Lieut. C. M. Edwards has been placed on the retired list because of incapacity, from wounds received in the line of active duty. Capt. George H. Preble has been ordered to command the naval rendezvous at Boston, relieving Commander Stembel, who is ordered to command the North Squadron of the Pacific fleet, from which Commander William E. Taylor is detached and awaits orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 30.—The market for American Securities opened firm and Stocks steady. At 12½ P. M. Securities were flat, and at 1½ P. M. dull, closing quiet. At 4 P. M. Illinois Central shares were easier at 110. There was considerable fluctuation in Consols. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	[illegible] A. M.	12½ P. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	92⅛	92⅛@92¼
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	92⅛	92⅛@92¼
United States 5-20s, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	90⅞	90⅞
United States 5-20s, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	89⅝	89⅝
Ill. Cen. R. R. Shares	110½	....	....	110
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅜	....	....	18⅜
A.&Gt. W. R. R. Shares	28⅜	....	29	28¾

Liverpool, Jan. 30—4½ P. M.—Cotton opened steady and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. At 1½ P. M. the quotations were: Middling Uplands, 8 5-16d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8 5-16d.@8¾d. The official quotations at 2½ P. M. were 8½d. for Middling Uplands and 8¾d.@8¾d. for Middling Orleans; but prices were actually a shade lower. Sales have been made on ships named, loading at Savannah and Charleston, at 8d.@8½d. for Middling Uplands. Sales were made of Middling Mobiles, loading on ship named at Mobile, at 8½d., and already at sea from that port at 8d.@8½d. The shipments from Bombay since last report to Jan. 27 were 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs opened quiet, and at 1½ P. M. were firmer; Wheat—California White, 12s. 2d.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 11s. 2d.@11s. 5d.; Red Winter, 11s. 7d.; Corn, 36s. 6d. for No. 2 New Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard closed buoyant at 62s.; Pork firmer at 95s.; Bacon, 49s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut; 51s. for Short Rib Middles. Produce opened quiet. Turpentine closed at 37s. [illegible]

London, Jan. 30—4½ P. M.—Sugar—On the spot, firmer at 35s. 6d.; to arrive, [illegible]. Linseed-oil, £29@£29 2s.; Calcutta Linseed, [illegible] 6d.

Antwerp, Jan. 30.—Petroleum closed firmer at 54f.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Sugar—All quotations slightly advanced, with an improved demand; business small but prices firm; market favors sellers. Nos. 10 to 12 advancing; quoted at 9¾@10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 advancing; quoted at 11½@12¼ reals. Muscovado Sugar firm. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, [illegible] boxes and 3,600 hhds., of which 8,000 boxes and [illegible] hhds. were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, [illegible],000 boxes and 7,000 hhds. Molasses—Clayed firm at 5 reals; Muscovado active at [illegible] reals. Bacon quiet at 16½c.@17½c. Butter quiet at 28c.@30c. Flour buoyant at $12 25@$14. Hams steady. Lard dull; Keg, 18½c.; Tins, 20½c. Tallow firm. Potatoes buoyant at $5@$6 50. Coal-oil dull; Tins, 4¼; Barrels, 4¼. Lumber—White Pine steady at $28@$30; Pitch Pine active at $30 50. Shooks—Box market supplied; quoted at 9½ reals. Hogsheads firm at $2 62½@$2 75; Empty Hogsheads active at $4 12½. Hoops—Long-shaved, $58@$60; Short active at $45@$48. Freights quiet, but a rise is expected; on box Sugar to the United States, northern and southern ports, $1.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Flour quiet; Extra held at $5 50@$6 75. Wheat steady; No. 2 at $1 30, cash; $1 30⅛@$1 30¼, seller February; $1 32½@$1 33, seller March. Corn firm and moderately active; No. 2 at 58½c., cash; 58½c.@58¾c., seller February; 60½c. bid, 61c. asked, seller May. Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2 at 47½c.@47¾c., cash. Rye firm; No. 2 Regular at 86c. Barley dull; No. 2 at 80c.@81c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork active and firm at $22 50@$22 75, cash; $23 12½@$23 50, seller March; sales 9,000 bbls. Lard steady; liberal sales at 12½c.@12¾c., cash; 12¾c.@13c., seller March. Meats firm; sales of Short Clear Rib at 11c.; Long Clear, 10¾c. Green Shoulders, 7¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet and easier at $8 40@$8 50. Whisky firm; 87½c. bid, 88c. asked. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. Exchange unchanged.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour buoyant and advanced 25c.@50c.; [illegible] Winter, $5 25@$5 70; Winter, $5 [illegible]; Double Extra, $6@$6 75. Wheat advancing; [illegible] Spring, $1 20; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32. Corn firm at 49c.@51c. for Mixed, in bulk; 50c.@52c. for Yellow. Oats firm at 48c.@50c. in bulk; 54c.@55c. sacked. Barley advancing; Fall No. 1 at $1. Rye firm at 85c. Highwines higher at 88c.@89c. Pork firm; jobbing sales at $22. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.; Loose Shoulders, seller last of February, 8¼c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 13¼c. Bacon—Jobbing sales at 10c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib; 13½c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 12½c. for Choice. Hogs firm at $6@$7 25. Cattle steady at $4@$6 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour advancing and excited; Family, $6 75@$7. Wheat advancing and excited at $1 35@$1 40 for Red. Corn in good demand at full prices. Rye firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. Oats advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1, 48c.@50c. Barley firm, with a fair demand at 95c.@$1 05. Provisions closed tame. Mess Pork held $22 75. Lard held 12½c.@12¾c.; ¼c. less offered; no sales. Bulk Meats held 8¼c. for Shoulders, 10c.@11¼c. for Sides; sales of Shoulders at 8¼c., Clear Rib Sides at 10¼c., packed. Hams 13c., loose. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Hogs in good demand at full prices; receipts, 1,800 head. Whisky in good demand at 89c.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Cotton opened firm, but closed easy; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 180 bales; gross receipts, 645 bales; exports, coastwise, 106 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 11,320 bales. Flour active and shipping grades held higher. Wheat firm; stock scarce; choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 80@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 80@$2; Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 80; Common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 65. Corn scarce and higher; White, 80c.; Yellow, 80c.@82c. Oats dull, 54c.@56c. Rye quiet at 90c.@95c. Mess Pork firm at $22. Bacon firm and scarce; Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. Hams, 16c.@18c. Lard dull at 13c. Whisky quiet at 92c.@93c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30.—In store and afloat, Wheat, 569,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 180,000 bushels; Barley, 225,000 bushels; Rye, 54,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 2,500 bushels; Barley-malt, 3,000 bushels. Flour strong and inactive; held 25c. higher for City-ground Spring, Baker's Amber and White. Wheat quiet, holders not caring to sell; sales, early, 45,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 40. Corn firmer; sales, 5 cars new, 71c. on the track; 1,200 bushels do. at 72c. in store; 4 car-lots Yellow at 73c. on the track. Oats dull; 1 car-lot sold at 53½c. on the track. Rye, Seeds, Barley and Peas neglected. Pork dull at $22. Lard quiet at 13½c.@13¾c. Highwines neglected; nominally 91c.@91½c.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Flour firm but unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and held higher, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52@$1 53. Corn firm but quiet. Oats dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 60c. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn-meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed—Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$32 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 94½c. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 65c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 50; to New-York, $6 50, and to Albany, $5 50 ⅌ ton.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 30.—There is a moderate local milling demand for Wheat, with sales of 500 bushels Amber, part Michigan and State, at $1 55. Rye in store is held at $1 10 for State, which is a material advance. Corn, 1c. higher, with a moderate demand; sales, two car-lots new Western mixed at 85c., and 100 bags round Yellow at 86c. Barley continues to sell slowly at about former prices; sales, 500 bushels No. 1 two-rowed State at 85c.; 3,000 bushels Canada West, and 500 bushels six-rowed State, at 95c.; 3,000 bushels Canada West, and 560 bushels six-rowed State, in bags, both on private terms. Oats quiet, but State are firmly held at 63c.@64c.

Louisville, Jan. 30.—Tobacco active; sales, 63 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5@$6 50; low to medium Leaf at $6 75@$11 25. Bagging quiet. Hemp and Flax held at 25c.@26c. Cotton firm; Middling held at 14¼c. Flour firm; Extra Family, $5 75. Grain firm. Provisions firm; sales, 100,000 lbs. Bulk Sides and Clear Rib, loose, at 10¼c., February delivery. Mess Pork, $22. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard, 12¾c. Whisky, 89c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—Flour steady and advanced 10c.@25c. Wheat active and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 33; No. 2 at $1 31½. Oats steady; No. 2 at 50c. Corn—No. 2, Mixed, at 60c. Rye—No. 1 at 91c. Mess Pork—$21 75. Dressed Hogs quiet at $8 50@$8 62½. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30.—Crude Turpentine advanced; sales, 600 bbls. at $2@$3 15. Spirits Turpentine firm at an advance, with sales at 45c. for Southern packages. Resin steady and firm at $1 80 for Strained, and $5 for pale. Tar, $1 65. Cotton quiet at 14½c.

Toledo, Jan. 30.—Flour firm with a fair demand and higher. Wheat advancing with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 48. Corn advancing; High mixed, 58c. Oats quiet and higher; No. 1, 50c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 14,182 bales; gross receipts, 14,519 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,912 bales; to Vera Cruz, 402 bales; coastwise, 2,610 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 207,230 bales.

Memphis, Jan. 30.—Cotton firmer at 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 4,021 bales; shipments, 2,710 bales. Flour firm, scarce and nominal. Corn active at 63c.@65c. Oats firm and scarce. Lard steady at 13c.@14½c. Bacon and Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

Mobile, Jan. 30.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 5,056 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,386 bales; coastwise, 319 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 69,974 bales.

Norfolk, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,657 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,843 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,300 bales.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 45; $1 44 bid. Corn firm at 61c. Oats firmer at 50c. Petroleum—Crude held at $8 50; Refined firm at 24½c.

Detroit, Jan. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active; Extra at $1 52; No. 1 at $1 40. Corn active; No. 1, Mixed, 60c. Oats active at 50c. Hogs steady at $8 90.

Savannah, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 7,532 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,810 bales; coastwise, 2,947 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 85,477 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,987 bales; exports, to Spain, 737 bales; coastwise, 1,377 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 40,173 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 30.—Cotton opened strong and excited, but closed quiet at 14¼c. for Middling; sales, 840 bales; receipts, 846 bales.

Wilmington, Jan. 30.—Cotton unsettled; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 350 bales; exports, coastwise, 219 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,512 bales.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 255 bales; gross receipts, 1,480 bales; sales, 330 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

Galveston, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,005 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 60,278 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Peace at Any Price is Better for France than War.—Excessive approbation, not reason, has induced her insane resistance. Phrenology, as applied at No. 389 Broadway, would teach legislators and warriors lessons of justice and peace.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 31	New-York	Hamburg
Iowa	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow
Russia	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Batavia	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre
City of Antwerp	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow
England	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool

FOR SAN DOMINGO, &C.

Tybee	Feb. 1	New-York	San Domingo
Missouri	Feb. 2	New-York	Havana
Rising Star	Feb. 4	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Germany, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota* or *Manhattan*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 3 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 30.—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Schultz, Mr. McClure, and wife and 2 children, Mrs. M. J. Slato, Miss Louisa Slato, Miss Maggie Slato, Miss Florinda Slato, Mrs. G. E. Barton, Mrs. Wm. Neilson, Master Wm. Henry Slate, Jesse Pierce, Bernard Reynolds, J. A. Munn, Dr. A. Leared, Mr. H. J. Bourne, wife, child and infant, F. Nemegyu, Mr. B. Warnes, Mr. J. Ferdinand, Capt. Pender, R.N., wife, infant and 2 servants, Mr. W. Aplin and wife, Mr. H. Raboni, Mr. W. C. Van der Horst, Mr. Mich. Powers, Mr. John Birley, Mrs. Louisa Braits, Mr. Fred. Davies, Dr. Jenkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:12 | Sun sets....5:18 | Moon sets....3:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:17 | Gov. Island..4:06 | Hell Gate....5:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Express, Whitman, Liverpool, Sam'l Thompson's Nephew & Co.; Sterling Castle, (Br.,) Rosebrook, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Hermod, Hansen, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Seaman, Arey, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Erna, Ashjornsen, Antwerp, Wendt, Troms & Bockmann; Edward Hill, (Br.,) Carr, [illegible], Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig James Ratchford, (Br.,) George, Port au Platt, Crandall, Bertseaux & Co.

Schrs. Victor, Mahoney, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Wenonah, Bryant, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; Gerah Parker, Swinton, Maranham and Para, Fr. Moran; Joe Rollins, Reed, Norfolk, Va., Cyrus H. Staples & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced a strong N. E. gale the entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse., &c., to Geo. E. Merrick.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Jan. 21, and South-west Pass, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Philadelphia.

Ship Black Prince, (of London,) Inglis, Yokohama 122 ds. with tea to John Caswell & Co. Arrived at Angier Nov. 2, and left on the 5th. Passed Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 14; crossed the equator Jan. 4 in lon. 32 W. Had fine weather the entire passage; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Villa Franca, Williams, Antwerp Dec. 2, Flushing 5th, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Came the southern passage and had strong trades in lat. 30; has been 12 ds. E. of Bermuda with light winds and thick weather.

Bark E. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 14 ds. with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 14, off Cape Florida, passed bark John E. Holbrook, from Havana for New-York.

Bark Jenny, (Br.,) Henrici, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to F. Schwoon. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. Jan. 24, lat. 35 20, lon. 71, spoke ship Huron, (Br.,) from Savannah, for Liverpool.

Bark Kleoniky, (Greek,) Parchales, Milk River, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood to Solomon de Cordova—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather; stove bulwarks, lost and split sails.

Bark Eunomia, (Norw.,) Kittilsen, Cardiff 48 ds., railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Dix Island Dec. 12, with stone to new Post-office—vessel to master; was forced to put into Rockland, Me., Dec. 12, on account of rough weather; remained until Jan. 21; had strong N. W. and N. E. gales and was 5 ds. off Barnegat; night 28th, in heavy N. E. snow-storm, lost and split sails and received other damage.

Bark Liburna, (Norw.,) Marfield, Port Talbot 57 ds. with railroad iron to order. Had variable weather.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had strong N. gales to Hatteras; has been 6 ds. from thence.

Brig Omer, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, Morant Bay, Jam., 41 ds., with logwood to Solomon de Cordova—vessel to Henry & Parker. Had head winds the entire passage; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras. In lat. 35 34, lon. 73 55, experienced a heavy snow-storm from N. E.; split sails, lifted forecastle deck, started main rail and sprung aleak, and was obliged to throw part of deck load overboard for the safety of the vessel.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 20 ds., with pimento, &c., to Solomon de Cordova—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had strong N. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port bark Boston, Cole, ldg. for London, and schr. Fanny Elder, for New-York, for Philadelphia.

Brig Uruguay, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kimball, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides, &c., and 1 passenger, to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator Dec. 25, in lon. 37. Had fine weather the entire passage; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Lord, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Benner, Brown & Co. Experienced strong northerly gales and N. E. storms. Jan. 28, off Barnegat, took a pilot from boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 20, and night 28th, in strong N. E. storm, was blown off.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl. Experienced strong W. winds the entire passage; Jan. 28, lat. 38, lon. 71 30, passed bark La Cigueña, steering N.

Brig Julia E. Carney, Colburn, Pensacola 22 ds., with cedar to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales and snow-storms the entire passage.

Schr. Franklin Treat, Baker, Santa Martha 22 ds., with coffee and fustic to Howe, White & Co. Had light variable weather, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. Jan. 27, Barnegat light bearing N. by E. 60 miles' distance, saw the masts of apparently a schr. with bright tops; Jan. 22, lat. 41 28, lon. 77 41, was in co. with brig Prentiss Hobbs. Left in port brig Lewis, ldg., and schr. Emma F. Porter, ldg. at Savanilla.

Schr. Mattie A. Franklin, (of Boston,) Povers, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bunger, Hurlbert & Livingston—vessel to master. Had head-winds the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary, (of Quebec,) Bernier, St. Pierre, Mart., 29 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. T. & F. A. Dwight—vessel to master. Jan. 27, lat. 38, lon. 72 52, had a gale from N. E., during which lost jibboom, flying jib and jibstays and staysail; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Competitor, (lighter,) Rogers, with mdse. from the wreck of bark Rosina, from Bordeaux, ashore at Quogue Beach, Long Island.

Schr. Fred. Spofford, Turner, Savannah Jan. 20, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Annie M. Burton, Coombs, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Goschen, (N. G.,) Heyn, fm. Bremen Dec. 10, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.—(By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

Bark Morocco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Farnsworth, fm. Hartlepool Dec. 15, to J. W. Elwell & Co.—(By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

Bark Elisa Barss, Vesey, of and fm. Bermuda, to J. Norman Harvey—(By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr. bark Volunteer, from Messina via Provincetown; brig Queen of the West, from Demerara via Halifax; steamer Norman, New-York; brig M. E. Thompson, Newbury.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—Arr. steam-ship Georgia, from New-York; brig Rose, from Havana; schrs. Palma, from Baltimore, and Lilian, from Cardenas.

Sld. schrs. Wm. Deming and H. G. Fay, for Bull River, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 30.—Arr. steamer Yazoo, New-Orleans for Philadelphia; towed in bark Templar, Baltimore for Rio, which was run into by a propeller on Friday night, about 50 miles off the Capes, carrying away her jib-boom and fore-rigging, and staving her stern.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Sld. 28th, steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, for New-York.

Arr. 30th, steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore; bark Glenalvon, from Aberdovey; and schrs. Glynwood, from Prince Edward's Island; James A. Brown, from Havana; Mary G. Ward, from Calais, and Matthew Kenney, from Wood's Hole.

Cld. schrs. Arctic, from Caibarien, Cuba; Sparkling Sea, for Jacksonville; Alfred Keen, for Brunswick, with a load for New-York, and W. C. Bee, for Wilmington, N. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Arr. British ship Clarendon, from Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Viola, (Br.,) Slater, from Liverpool, which arrived 28th, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co., not as before reported.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, to sail for New-York on Feb. 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Jan. 21, for Liverpool, arr. at this port today and proceeded.

The steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from New-York Jan. 18, for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

The steam-ship Nebraska, Capt. Guard, from New-York Jan. 18, for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Harris, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at this port on Saturday and proceeded for Liverpool.

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NOW READY.

NO. 721 BROADWAY.

DR. O'LEARY'S CABINET NOT HAVING arrived in time to be fully displayed last evening, he has decided to deliver another Free Lecture TO-NIGHT, at the great Hall of the Cooper Union, when he hopes to have it all up. Subject—*Health of the Skin and Eyelids*.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT
THIS WEEK.
Out Wednesday Morning.
SPLENDIDLY
ILLUSTRATED TRIPLE SHEET.
MAGNIFICENT NUMBER.
BETTER AND BETTER.
THE FOLLOWING ABLE WRITERS, WITH ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS, AS STATED, APPEAR THIS WEEK:
FINANCIAL SUGGESTIONS, BY SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President of the United States.
APPEAL TO THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS, BY FATHER HYACINTHE.
THE PALACE AND GARDENS OF ALCINOUS, BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Editor New-York Evening Post.
FEET AND WINGS, BY HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D.
WHAT CO-OPERATION MEANS, BY HORACE GREELEY, Editor New-York Tribune.
THE YALE CONTROVERSY, BY JOHN P. GULLIVER, D. D.
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, BY E. M. HATFIELD, D. D.
THOMAS CARLYLE'S STUDY, BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE.
FACE IN THE GLASS, BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
THEODORE McNAMEE, BY CHANCELLOR CROSBY, Of New-York University.
CONSIDERATION OF REMEDIES, BY GAIL HAMILTON.
CHRISTIAN ENTHUSIASM, BY RAY PALMER, D. D.
ABOUT SHIRKS, BY ALICE CARY.
PRINCIPLE IN DRESS, BY REV. G. B. WILCOX.
LETTER FROM ITALY, BY RACHEL POMEROY.
MY AIN GUDE WIFE, BY J. E. RANKIN, D. D.
ANSWERED, BY WM. H. BURLEIGH.
THE SCHOOL-ROOM DOOR, BY EMILY S. SAYBROOK.
BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL, BY PROF. F. P. EVANS.
BONDAGE OF THE PULPIT, BY REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.
LOVED, BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.
RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Editor Hartford Courant.
IN CHURCH, BY MARY E. GLEIGHT.
ANCIENT DOCUMENTS, BY N. S. DODGE.
TRAINING CHILDREN, BY JANE G. SWISSHELM.
BLACK RENALD, BY PHOEBE CARY.
EDUCATION A BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, BY LUTHER W. KENNEDY.
THE WELSH PULPIT, BY R. W. JONES.
LAST DAYS OF APOSTLE JOHN, BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
LOUIS NAPOLEON INTERVIEWED AT HAM, BY ALEXANDER YOUNG.
PROTESTANT POWERS, BY REV. HENRY S. BURRAGE.
IMMORTELLE, BY HENRY RANALL WAITE.
FINGER RINGS, BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.
WASHINGTON LETTER, BY D. W. BARTLETT.
ALSO,
EDITORIAL ARTICLES,
EDITORIAL NOTES,
PERSONAL ITEMS,
CURRENT NEWS,
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,
MISSIONARY NEWS,
SCIENTIFIC NOTES,
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL,
MUSIC,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
FARM AND GARDEN,
PRICES CURRENT,
MARKET REPORTS,
DRY GOODS.
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